

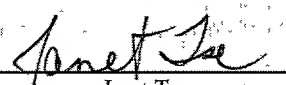


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Attorney Docket P1129
PATENT

CERTIFICATION UNDER 37 CFR 1.10	
EM239524790 US: Express Mail Number	August 26, 1997: Date of Deposit
I hereby certify that this Non-Provisional Application Transmittal and the documents referred to as enclosed therein are being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.	
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BOX SEQUENCE

Assistant Commissioner of Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

NON-PROVISIONAL APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of

Inventor(s): Avi J. Ashkenazi and Austin Gurney

For: RTD RECEPTOR

1. Type of Application

This new application is for an original, non-provisional patent application.

2. Papers Enclosed Which Are Required For Filing Date Under 37 CFR 1.53(b)(1)(Non-Provisional)

<u>72</u>	pages of specification
<u>3</u>	pages of claims
<u>1</u>	page(s) of abstract
<u>7</u>	sheet(s) of drawings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	formal
<input type="checkbox"/>	informal

3. Declaration or Oath

X The declaration of the inventor(s) ☒ is enclosed ☒ unsigned ☐ will follow.

4. Assignment

X An Assignment of the invention to GENENTECH, INC. ☐ is enclosed with attached Recordation Form Cover Sheet ☒ will follow.

5. Fee Calculation (37 CFR 1.16)

The fee has been calculated as follows:

CLAIMS FOR FEE CALCULATION					
Number Filed		Number Extra		Rate	Basic Fee 37 CFR 1.16(a)
					\$ 770.00
Total Claims	30	- 20 =	10	X \$22.00	\$220.00
Independent Claims	17	- 3 =	14	X \$80.00	\$1,120.00
Multiple dependent claim(s), if any				+ 260.00	\$0.00
Filing Fee Calculation					\$2,110.00

6. Method of Payment of Fees

X The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 07-0630 in the amount of \$2,110.00. A duplicate copy of this transmittal is enclosed.

7. Authorization to Charge Additional Fees

X The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees required under 37 CFR §1.16 and 1.17, or credit overpayment to Deposit Account No. 07-0630. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

8. Additional Papers Enclosed

- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (37 CFR §1.98) w/ PTO-1449 and citations
☒ Submission of "Sequence Listing", computer readable copy and/or amendment pertaining thereto for biological invention containing nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence.
☒ Other: Certificate Re: Sequence Listing

Respectfully submitted,
 GENENTECH, INC.

Date: August 26, 1997

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RTD RECEPTOR

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

10 The present invention relates generally to the
identification, isolation, and recombinant production of novel
polypeptides, designated herein as "RTD".

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Apoptosis or "Programmed Cell Death"

15 Control of cell numbers in mammals is believed to be
determined, in part, by a balance between cell proliferation and
cell death. One form of cell death, sometimes referred to as
necrotic cell death, is typically characterized as a pathologic
form of cell death resulting from some trauma or cellular injury.
20 In contrast, there is another, "physiologic" form of cell death
which usually proceeds in an orderly or controlled manner. This
orderly or controlled form of cell death is often referred to as
"apoptosis" [see, e.g., Barr et al., Bio/Technology, 12:487-493
(1994); Steller et al., Science, 267:1445-1449 (1995)]. Apoptotic
25 cell death naturally occurs in many physiological processes,
including embryonic development and clonal selection in the immune
system [Itoh et al., Cell, 66:233-243 (1991)]. Decreased levels of
apoptotic cell death have been associated with a variety of
pathological conditions, including cancer, lupus, and herpes virus
30 infection [Thompson, Science, 267:1456-1462 (1995)]. Increased
levels of apoptotic cell death may be associated with a variety of
other pathological conditions, including AIDS, Alzheimer's disease,
Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, multiple
sclerosis, retinitis pigmentosa, cerebellar degeneration, aplastic
35 anemia, myocardial infarction, stroke, reperfusion injury, and
toxin-induced liver disease [see, Thompson, supra].

Apoptotic cell death is typically accompanied by one or more characteristic morphological and biochemical changes in cells, such as condensation of cytoplasm, loss of plasma membrane microvilli, segmentation of the nucleus, degradation of chromosomal DNA or loss of mitochondrial function. A variety of extrinsic and intrinsic signals are believed to trigger or induce such morphological and biochemical cellular changes [Raff, Nature, 356:397-400 (1992); Steller, supra; Sachs et al., Blood, 82:15 (1993)]. For instance, they can be triggered by hormonal stimuli, such as glucocorticoid hormones for immature thymocytes, as well as withdrawal of certain growth factors [Watanabe-Fukunaga et al., Nature, 356:314-317 (1992)]. Also, some identified oncogenes such as *myc*, *rel*, and *E1A*, and tumor suppressors, like *p53*, have been reported to have a role in inducing apoptosis. Certain chemotherapy drugs and some forms of radiation have likewise been observed to have apoptosis-inducing activity [Thompson, supra].

TNF Family of Cytokines

Various molecules, such as tumor necrosis factor- α ("TNF- α "), tumor necrosis factor- β ("TNF- β " or "lymphotoxin"), CD30 ligand, CD27 ligand, CD40 ligand, OX-40 ligand, 4-1BB ligand, Apo-1 ligand (also referred to as Fas ligand or CD95 ligand), and Apo-2 ligand (also referred to as TRAIL) have been identified as members of the tumor necrosis factor ("TNF") family of cytokines [See, e.g., Gruss and Dower, Blood, 85:3378-3404 (1995); Wiley et al., Immunity, 3:673-682 (1995); Pitti et al., J. Biol. Chem., 271:12687-12690 (1996)]. Among these molecules, TNF- α , TNF- β , CD30 ligand, 4-1BB ligand, Apo-1 ligand, and Apo-2 ligand (TRAIL) have been reported to be involved in apoptotic cell death. Both TNF- α and TNF- β have been reported to induce apoptotic death in susceptible tumor cells [Schmid et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 83:1881 (1986); Dealtry et al., Eur. J. Immunol., 17:689 (1987)]. Zheng et al. have reported that TNF- α is involved in post-stimulation apoptosis of CD8-positive T cells [Zheng et al., Nature, 377:348-351 (1995)]. Other investigators have reported that CD30 ligand may be involved in deletion of self-reactive T cells in the thymus [Amakawa et al., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory

Symposium on Programmed Cell Death, Abstr. No. 10, (1995)].

5 Mutations in the mouse Fas/Apo-1 receptor or ligand genes (called *lpr* and *gld*, respectively) have been associated with some autoimmune disorders, indicating that Apo-1 ligand may play a role in regulating the clonal deletion of self-reactive lymphocytes in the periphery [Krammer et al., Curr. Op. Immunol., 6:279-289 (1994); Nagata et al., Science, 267:1449-1456 (1995)]. Apo-1 ligand is also reported to induce post-stimulation apoptosis in CD4-positive T lymphocytes and in B lymphocytes, and may be involved in the elimination of activated lymphocytes when their function is no longer needed [Krammer et al., supra; Nagata et al., supra]. Agonist mouse monoclonal antibodies specifically binding to the Apo-1 receptor have been reported to exhibit cell killing activity that is comparable to or similar to that of TNF- α [Yonehara et al., J. Exp. Med., 169:1747-1756 (1989)].

TNF Family of Receptors

20 Induction of various cellular responses mediated by such TNF family cytokines is believed to be initiated by their binding to specific cell receptors. Two distinct TNF receptors of approximately 55-kDa (TNFR1) and 75-kDa (TNFR2) have been identified [Hohman et al., J. Biol. Chem., 264:14927-14934 (1989); Brockhaus et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 87:3127-3131 (1990); EP 417,563, published March 20, 1991] and human and mouse cDNAs corresponding to both receptor types have been isolated and characterized [Loetscher et al., Cell, 61:351 (1990); Schall et al., Cell, 61:361 (1990); Smith et al., Science, 248:1019-1023 (1990); Lewis et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 88:2830-2834 (1991); Goodwin et al., Mol. Cell. Biol., 11:3020-3026 (1991)]. Extensive polymorphisms have been associated with both TNF receptor genes [see, e.g., Takao et al., Immunogenetics, 37:199-203 (1993)]. Both TNFRs share the typical structure of cell surface receptors including extracellular, transmembrane and intracellular regions. The extracellular portions of both receptors are found naturally also as soluble TNF-binding proteins [Nophar, Y. et al., EMBO J., 9:3269 (1990); and Kohno, T. et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 87:8331 (1990)]. More recently, the cloning of recombinant soluble

TNF receptors was reported by Hale et al. [J. Cell. Biochem. Supplement 15F, 1991, p. 113 (P424)].

The extracellular portion of type 1 and type 2 TNFRs (TNFR1 and TNFR2) contains a repetitive amino acid sequence pattern of four cysteine-rich domains (CRDs) designated 1 through 4, starting from the NH₂-terminus. Each CRD is about 40 amino acids long and contains 4 to 6 cysteine residues at positions which are well conserved [Schall et al., supra; Loetscher et al., supra; Smith et al., supra; Nophar et al., supra; Kohno et al., supra]. In TNFR1, the approximate boundaries of the four CRDs are as follows: CRD1- amino acids 14 to about 53; CRD2- amino acids from about 54 to about 97; CRD3- amino acids from about 98 to about 138; CRD4- amino acids from about 139 to about 167. In TNFR2, CRD1 includes amino acids 17 to about 54; CRD2- amino acids from about 55 to about 97; CRD3- amino acids from about 98 to about 140; and CRD4- amino acids from about 141 to about 179 [Banner et al., Cell, 73:431-435 (1993)]. The potential role of the CRDs in ligand binding is also described by Banner et al., supra.

A similar repetitive pattern of CRDs exists in several other cell-surface proteins, including the p75 nerve growth factor receptor (NGFR) [Johnson et al., Cell, 47:545 (1986); Radeke et al., Nature, 325:593 (1987)], the B cell antigen CD40 [Stamenkovic et al., EMBO J., 8:1403 (1989)], the T cell antigen OX40 [Mallet et al., EMBO J., 9:1063 (1990)] and the Fas antigen [Yonehara et al., supra and Itoh et al., supra]. CRDs are also found in the soluble TNFR (sTNFR)-like T2 proteins of the Shope and myxoma poxviruses [Upton et al., Virology, 160:20-29 (1987); Smith et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun., 176:335 (1991); Upton et al., Virology, 184:370 (1991)]. Optimal alignment of these sequences indicates that the positions of the cysteine residues are well conserved. These receptors are sometimes collectively referred to as members of the TNF/NGF receptor superfamily. Recent studies on p75NGFR showed that the deletion of CRD1 [Welcher, A.A. et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 88:159-163 (1991)] or a 5-amino acid insertion in this domain [Yan, H. and Chao, M.V., J. Biol. Chem., 266:12099-

12104 (1991)] had little or no effect on NGF binding [Yan, H. and Chao, M.V., supra]. p75 NGFR contains a proline-rich stretch of about 60 amino acids, between its CRD4 and transmembrane region, which is not involved in NGF binding [Peetre, C. et al., Eur. J. Hematol., 41:414-419 (1988); Seckinger, P. et al., J. Biol. Chem., 264:11966-11973 (1989); Yan, H. and Chao, M.V., supra]. A similar proline-rich region is found in TNFR2 but not in TNFR1.

Itoh et al. disclose that the Apo-1 receptor can signal an apoptotic cell death similar to that signaled by the 55-kDa TNFR1 [Itoh et al., supra]. Expression of the Apo-1 antigen has also been reported to be down-regulated along with that of TNFR1 when cells are treated with either TNF- α or anti-Apo-1 mouse monoclonal antibody [Krammer et al., supra; Nagata et al., supra]. Accordingly, some investigators have hypothesized that cell lines that co-express both Apo-1 and TNFR1 receptors may mediate cell killing through common signaling pathways [Id.].

The TNF family ligands identified to date, with the exception of lymphotoxin- α , are type II transmembrane proteins, whose C-terminus is extracellular. In contrast, the receptors in the TNF receptor (TNFR) family identified to date are type I transmembrane proteins. In both the TNF ligand and receptor families, however, homology identified between family members has been found mainly in the extracellular domain ("ECD"). Several of the TNF family cytokines, including TNF- α , Apo-1 ligand and CD40 ligand, are cleaved proteolytically at the cell surface; the resulting protein in each case typically forms a homotrimeric molecule that functions as a soluble cytokine. TNF receptor family proteins are also usually cleaved proteolytically to release soluble receptor ECDs that can function as inhibitors of the cognate cytokines.

Recently, other members of the TNFR family have been identified. In Marsters et al., Curr. Biol., 6:750 (1996), investigators describe a full length native sequence human polypeptide, called Apo-3, which exhibits similarity to the TNFR family in its extracellular cysteine-rich repeats and resembles

5 TNFR1 and CD95 in that it contains a cytoplasmic death domain
sequence [see also Marsters et al., Curr. Biol., 6:1669 (1996)].
Apo-3 has also been referred to by other investigators as DR3, wsl-
1 and TRAMP [Chinnaiyan et al., Science, 274:990 (1996); Kitson et
al., Nature, 384:372 (1996); Bodmer et al., Immunity, 6:79 (1997)].

10 Pan et al. have disclosed another TNF receptor family
member referred to as "DR4" [Pan et al., Science, 276:111-113
(1997)]. The DR4 was reported to contain a cytoplasmic death
domain capable of engaging the cell suicide apparatus. Pan et al.
disclose that DR4 is believed to be a receptor for the ligand known
as Apo-2 ligand or TRAIL.

15 In Sheridan et al., Science, 277:818-821 (1997) and Pan
et al., Science, 277:815-818 (1997), another molecule believed to
be a receptor for the Apo-2 ligand (TRAIL) is described. That
molecule is referred to as DR5 (it has also been alternatively
referred to as Apo-2). Like DR4, DR5 is reported to contain a
cytoplasmic death domain and be capable of signaling apoptosis.

20 In Sheridan et al., supra, a receptor called DcR1 (or
alternatively, Apo-2DcR) is disclosed as being a potential decoy
receptor for Apo-2 ligand (TRAIL). Sheridan et al. report that
DcR1 can inhibit Apo-2 ligand function *in vitro*. See also, Pan et
al., supra, for disclosure on the decoy receptor referred to as
TRID.

The Apoptosis-Inducing Signaling Complex

25 As presently understood, the cell death program contains
at least three important elements - activators, inhibitors, and
effectors; in *C. elegans*, these elements are encoded respectively
by three genes, *Ced-4*, *Ced-9* and *Ced-3* [Steller, Science, 267:1445
(1995); Chinnaiyan et al., Science, 275:1122-1126 (1997); Wang et
30 al., Cell, 90:1-20 (1997)]. Two of the TNFR family members, TNFR1
and Fas/Apo1 (CD95), can activate apoptotic cell death [Chinnaiyan
and Dixit, Current Biology, 6:555-562 (1996); Fraser and Evan,
Cell; 85:781-784 (1996)]. TNFR1 is also known to mediate
activation of the transcription factor, NF- κ B [Tartaglia et al.,
35 Cell, 74:845-853 (1993); Hsu et al., Cell, 84:299-308 (1996)]. In

addition to some ECD homology, these two receptors share homology in their intracellular domain (ICD) in an oligomerization interface known as the death domain [Tartaglia et al., supra; Nagata, Cell, 88:355 (1997)]. Death domains are also found in several metazoan proteins that regulate apoptosis, namely, the Drosophila protein, Reaper, and the mammalian proteins referred to as FADD/MORT1, TRADD, and RIP [Cleaveland and Ihle, Cell, 81:479-482 (1995)]. Using the yeast-two hybrid system, Raven et al. report the identification of protein, wsl-1, which binds to the TNFR1 death domain [Raven et al., Programmed Cell Death Meeting, September 20-24, 1995, Abstract at page 127; Raven et al., European Cytokine Network, 7:Abstr. 82 at page 210 (April-June 1996); see also, Kitson et al., Nature, 384:372-375 (1996)]. The wsl-1 protein is described as being homologous to TNFR1 (48% identity) and having a restricted tissue distribution. According to Raven et al., the tissue distribution of wsl-1 is significantly different from the TNFR1 binding protein, TRADD.

Upon ligand binding and receptor clustering, TNFR1 and CD95 are believed to recruit FADD into a death-inducing signalling complex. CD95 purportedly binds FADD directly, while TNFR1 binds FADD indirectly via TRADD [Chinnaiyan et al., Cell, 81:505-512 (1995); Boldin et al., J. Biol. Chem., 270:387-391 (1995); Hsu et al., supra; Chinnaiyan et al., J. Biol. Chem., 271:4961-4965 (1996)]. It has been reported that FADD serves as an adaptor protein which recruits the Ced-3-related protease, MACH α /FLICE (caspase 8), into the death signalling complex [Boldin et al., Cell, 85:803-815 (1996); Muzio et al., Cell, 85:817-827 (1996)]. MACH α /FLICE appears to be the trigger that sets off a cascade of apoptotic proteases, including the interleukin-1 β converting enzyme (ICE) and CPP32/Yama, which may execute some critical aspects of the cell death programme [Fraser and Evan, supra].

It was recently disclosed that programmed cell death involves the activity of members of a family of cysteine proteases related to the *C. elegans* cell death gene, *ced-3*, and to the mammalian IL-1-converting enzyme, ICE. The activity of the ICE and

CPP32/Yama proteases can be inhibited by the product of the cowpox virus gene, *crmA* [Ray et al., Cell, 69:597-604 (1992); Tewari et al., Cell, 81:801-809 (1995)]. Recent studies show that CrmA can inhibit TNFR1- and CD95-induced cell death [Enari et al., Nature, 375:78-81 (1995); Tewari et al., J. Biol. Chem., 270:3255-3260 (1995)].

As reviewed recently by Tewari et al., TNFR1, TNFR2 and CD40 modulate the expression of proinflammatory and costimulatory cytokines, cytokine receptors, and cell adhesion molecules through activation of the transcription factor, NF- κ B [Tewari et al., Curr. Op. Genet. Develop., 6:39-44 (1996)]. NF- κ B is the prototype of a family of dimeric transcription factors whose subunits contain conserved Rel regions [Verma et al., Genes Develop., 9:2723-2735 (1996); Baldwin, Ann. Rev. Immunol., 14:649-681 (1996)]. In its latent form, NF- κ B is complexed with members of the I κ B inhibitor family; upon inactivation of the I κ B in response to certain stimuli, released NF- κ B translocates to the nucleus where it binds to specific DNA sequences and activates gene transcription.

For a review of the TNF family of cytokines and their receptors, see Gruss and Dower, supra.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Applicants have identified cDNA clones that encode novel polypeptides, designated in the present application as "RTD." It is believed that RTD is a member of the TNFR family; full-length native sequence human RTD polypeptide exhibits similarity to the TNFR family in its extracellular cysteine-rich repeats. Applicants found that RTD can bind Apo-2 ligand (Apo-2L) and block Apo-2L induced apoptosis. It is presently believed that RTD may function as an inhibitory Apo-2L receptor.

In one embodiment, the invention provides isolated RTD polypeptide. In particular, the invention provides isolated native sequence RTD polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to 386 of Figure 1A (SEQ ID NO:1). In other embodiments, the isolated RTD polypeptide

comprises at least about 80% amino acid sequence identity with native sequence RTD polypeptide comprising residues 1 to 386 of Figure 1A (SEQ ID NO:1).

In another embodiment, the invention provides an isolated extracellular domain (ECD) sequence of RTD. Optionally, the isolated extracellular domain sequence comprises amino acid residues 56 to 212 of Fig. 1A (SEQ ID NO:1).

In another embodiment, the invention provides chimeric molecules comprising RTD polypeptide fused to a heterologous polypeptide or amino acid sequence. An example of such a chimeric molecule comprises a RTD fused to an immunoglobulin sequence. Another example comprises an extracellular domain sequence of RTD fused to a heterologous polypeptide or amino acid sequence, such as an immunoglobulin sequence.

In another embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding RTD polypeptide. In one aspect, the nucleic acid molecule is RNA or DNA that encodes a RTD polypeptide or a particular domain of RTD, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid sequence, and remains stably bound to it under at least moderate, and optionally, under high stringency conditions. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence is selected from:

(a) the coding region of the nucleic acid sequence of Figure 1A (SEQ ID NO:2) that codes for residue 1 to residue 386 (i.e., nucleotides 157-159 through 1312-1314), inclusive;

(b) the coding region of the nucleic acid sequence of Figure 1A (SEQ ID NO:2) that codes for residue 56 to residue 212 (i.e., nucleotides 321-323 through 789-791), inclusive; or

(c) a sequence corresponding to the sequence of (a) or (b) within the scope of degeneracy of the genetic code.

In a further embodiment, the invention provides a vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule encoding the RTD polypeptide or particular domain of RTD. A host cell comprising the vector or the nucleic acid molecule is also provided. A method of producing RTD is further provided.

In another embodiment, the invention provides an antibody

which specifically binds to RTD. The antibody may be an agonistic, antagonistic or neutralizing antibody.

In another embodiment, the invention provides non-human, transgenic or knock-out animals.

5 A further embodiment of the invention provides articles of manufacture and kits that include RTD or RTD antibodies.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

10 Figure 1A shows the nucleotide sequence of a native sequence human RTD cDNA and its derived amino acid sequence. In Figure 1A, the signal sequence (residues 1-55) and the transmembrane sequence (residues 213-232) are underlined. The potential N-linked glycosylation sites (residues 127, 171, and 182) are also underlined.

15 Figure 1B shows the deduced amino acid sequence of human RTD ECD aligned with corresponding ECDs of DR4, DR5, and DcR1. The cysteine rich domains are identified as CRD1 and CRD2.

20 Figure 1C shows the deduced amino acid sequence of the human RTD intracellular region aligned with corresponding intracellular regions of DR4 and DR5. The death domain is identified as DD.

25 Figure 1D is a schematic diagram of the putative domain organization of RTD, DR4, DR5, and DcR1 and showing the extracellular region [including the signal (S) and cysteine rich domains (CRD1 and CRD2)], transmembrane (TM) and truncated death domain (TD) or death domain (DD). In DcR1, 1-5 indicate 15 amino acid pseudorepeats.

30 Figure 2A shows binding of radioiodinated Apo-2L to purified RTD ECD immunoadhesin as measured in a co-precipitation assay.

Figure 2B shows inhibition of Apo-2L induction of apoptosis by RTD ECD immunoadhesin in cultured HeLa cells.

35 Figure 3A shows apoptosis induction in HeLa cells transfected with DR4 or DR5; HeLa cells transfected with full-length RTD (clone DNA35663 or clone DNA35664) did not result in any

difference in apoptosis as compared to control transfected cells.

Figure 3B shows the results of an electrophoretic mobility shift assay testing for NF- κ B activation. 293 cells were transfected with vector alone, RTD (clone DNA35663 or clone DNA35664) or DR4 or DR5. RTD transfection did not result in an increase in NF- κ B activity.

Figure 3C shows blocking of Apo-2 ligand induced apoptosis in 293 cells transfected with RTD (clone DNA35663 or clone DNA35664).

Figure 4 shows expression of RTD mRNA in human tissues as analyzed by Northern blot hybridization. The sizes of molecular weight standards are shown on the right in kb.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

I. Definitions

The terms "RTD polypeptide" and "RTD" when used herein encompass native sequence RTD and RTD variants (which are further defined herein). These terms encompass RTD from a variety of mammals, including humans. The RTD may be isolated from a variety of sources, such as from human tissue types or from another source, or prepared by recombinant or synthetic methods.

A "native sequence RTD" comprises a polypeptide having the same amino acid sequence as an RTD derived from nature. Thus, a native sequence RTD can have the amino acid sequence of naturally-occurring RTD from any mammal. Such native sequence RTD can be isolated from nature or can be produced by recombinant or synthetic means. The term "native sequence RTD" specifically encompasses naturally-occurring truncated or secreted forms of the RTD (e.g., an extracellular domain sequence), naturally-occurring variant forms (e.g., alternatively spliced forms) and naturally-occurring allelic variants of the RTD. A naturally-occurring variant form of the RTD includes a RTD having an amino acid substitution shown in Fig. 1A (SEQ ID NO:1). In one embodiment of such naturally-occurring variant form, the serine residue at

position 310 is substituted by a leucine residue. In Fig. 1A (SEQ ID NO:1), the amino acid residue at position 310 is identified as "Xaa" to indicate that the amino acid may, optionally, be either serine or leucine. In Fig. 1A (SEQ ID NO:2), the nucleotide at position 1085 is identified as "Y" to indicate that the nucleotide may be either cytosine (C) or thymine (T) or uracil (U). In one embodiment of the invention, the native sequence RTD is a mature or full-length native sequence RTD comprising amino acids 1 to 386 of Fig. 1A (SEQ ID NO:1).

The "RTD extracellular domain" or "RTD ECD" refers to a form of RTD which is essentially free of transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains. Ordinarily, RTD ECD will have less than 1% of such transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains and preferably, will have less than 0.5% of such domains. Optionally, RTD ECD will comprise amino acid residues 56 to 212 of Fig. 1A (SEQ ID NO:1).

"RTD variant" means a biologically active RTD as defined below having at least about 80% amino acid sequence identity with the RTD having the deduced amino acid sequence shown in Fig. 1A (SEQ ID NO:1) for a full-length native sequence human RTD. Such RTD variants include, for instance, RTD polypeptides wherein one or more amino acid residues are added, or deleted, at the N- or C-terminus of the sequence of Fig. 1A (SEQ ID NO:1). Ordinarily, an RTD variant will have at least about 80% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% amino acid sequence identity, and even more preferably at least about 95% amino acid sequence identity with the amino acid sequence of Fig. 1A (SEQ ID NO:1).

"Percent (%) amino acid sequence identity" with respect to the RTD sequences identified herein is defined as the percentage of amino acid residues in a candidate sequence that are identical with the amino acid residues in the RTD sequence, after aligning the sequences and introducing gaps, if necessary, to achieve the maximum percent sequence identity, and not considering any conservative substitutions as part of the sequence identity. Alignment for purposes of determining percent amino acid sequence

identity can be achieved in various ways that are within the skill in the art, for instance, using publicly available computer software such as ALIGN or Megalign (DNASTAR) software. Those skilled in the art can determine appropriate parameters for measuring alignment, including any algorithms needed to achieve maximal alignment over the full length of the sequences being compared.

The term "epitope tagged" when used herein refers to a chimeric polypeptide comprising RTD, or a domain sequence thereof, fused to a "tag polypeptide". The tag polypeptide has enough residues to provide an epitope against which an antibody can be made, yet is short enough such that it does not interfere with activity of the RTD. The tag polypeptide preferably also is fairly unique so that the antibody does not substantially cross-react with other epitopes. Suitable tag polypeptides generally have at least six amino acid residues and usually between about 8 to about 50 amino acid residues (preferably, between about 10 to about 20 residues).

"Isolated," when used to describe the various polypeptides disclosed herein, means polypeptide that has been identified and separated and/or recovered from a component of its natural environment. Contaminant components of its natural environment are materials that would typically interfere with diagnostic or therapeutic uses for the polypeptide, and may include enzymes, hormones, and other proteinaceous or non-proteinaceous solutes. In preferred embodiments, the polypeptide will be purified (1) to a degree sufficient to obtain at least 15 residues of N-terminal or internal amino acid sequence by use of a spinning cup sequenator, or (2) to homogeneity by SDS-PAGE under non-reducing or reducing conditions using Coomassie blue or, preferably, silver stain. Isolated polypeptide includes polypeptide *in situ* within recombinant cells, since at least one component of the RTD natural environment will not be present. Ordinarily, however, isolated polypeptide will be prepared by at least one purification step.

An "isolated" RTD nucleic acid molecule is a nucleic acid molecule that is identified and separated from at least one contaminant nucleic acid molecule with which it is ordinarily associated in the natural source of the RTD nucleic acid. An isolated RTD nucleic acid molecule is other than in the form or setting in which it is found in nature. Isolated RTD nucleic acid molecules therefore are distinguished from the RTD nucleic acid molecule as it exists in natural cells. However, an isolated RTD nucleic acid molecule includes RTD nucleic acid molecules contained in cells that ordinarily express RTD where, for example, the nucleic acid molecule is in a chromosomal location different from that of natural cells.

The term "control sequences" refers to DNA sequences necessary for the expression of an operably linked coding sequence in a particular host organism. The control sequences that are suitable for prokaryotes, for example, include a promoter, optionally an operator sequence, and a ribosome binding site. Eukaryotic cells are known to utilize promoters, polyadenylation signals, and enhancers.

Nucleic acid is "operably linked" when it is placed into a functional relationship with another nucleic acid sequence. For example, DNA for a presequence or secretory leader is operably linked to DNA for a polypeptide if it is expressed as a preprotein that participates in the secretion of the polypeptide; a promoter or enhancer is operably linked to a coding sequence if it affects the transcription of the sequence; or a ribosome binding site is operably linked to a coding sequence if it is positioned so as to facilitate translation. Generally, "operably linked" means that the DNA sequences being linked are contiguous, and, in the case of a secretory leader, contiguous and in reading phase. However, enhancers do not have to be contiguous. Linking is accomplished by ligation at convenient restriction sites. If such sites do not exist, the synthetic oligonucleotide adaptors or linkers are used in accordance with conventional practice.

The term "antibody" is used in the broadest sense and

specifically covers single anti-RTD monoclonal antibodies (including agonist, antagonist, and neutralizing antibodies) and anti-RTD antibody compositions with polyepitopic specificity.

The term "monoclonal antibody" as used herein refers to an antibody obtained from a population of substantially homogeneous antibodies, i.e., the individual antibodies comprising the population are identical except for possible naturally-occurring mutations that may be present in minor amounts. Monoclonal antibodies are highly specific, being directed against a single antigenic site. Furthermore, in contrast to conventional (polyclonal) antibody preparations which typically include different antibodies directed against different determinants (epitopes), each monoclonal antibody is directed against a single determinant on the antigen.

The monoclonal antibodies herein include hybrid and recombinant antibodies produced by splicing a variable (including hypervariable) domain of an anti-RTD antibody with a constant domain (e.g. "humanized" antibodies), or a light chain with a heavy chain, or a chain from one species with a chain from another species, or fusions with heterologous proteins, regardless of species of origin or immunoglobulin class or subclass designation, as well as antibody fragments (e.g., Fab, F(ab')₂, and Fv), so long as they exhibit the desired biological activity. See, e.g. U.S. Pat. No. 4,816,567 and Mage et al., in Monoclonal Antibody Production Techniques and Applications, pp.79-97 (Marcel Dekker, Inc.: New York, 1987).

Thus, the modifier "monoclonal" indicates the character of the antibody as being obtained from a substantially homogeneous population of antibodies, and is not to be construed as requiring production of the antibody by any particular method. For example, the monoclonal antibodies to be used in accordance with the present invention may be made by the hybridoma method first described by Kohler and Milstein, Nature, 256:495 (1975), or may be made by recombinant DNA methods such as described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,816,567. The "monoclonal antibodies" may also be isolated from

phage libraries generated using the techniques described in McCafferty et al., Nature, 348:552-554 (1990), for example.

5 "Humanized" forms of non-human (e.g. murine) antibodies are specific chimeric immunoglobulins, immunoglobulin chains, or fragments thereof (such as Fv, Fab, Fab', F(ab')₂ or other antigen-binding subsequences of antibodies) which contain minimal sequence derived from non-human immunoglobulin. For the most part, humanized antibodies are human immunoglobulins (recipient antibody) in which residues from a complementary determining region (CDR) of 10 the recipient are replaced by residues from a CDR of a non-human species (donor antibody) such as mouse, rat, or rabbit having the desired specificity, affinity, and capacity. In some instances, Fv framework region (FR) residues of the human immunoglobulin are replaced by corresponding non-human residues. Furthermore, the humanized antibody may comprise residues which are found neither in 15 the recipient antibody nor in the imported CDR or framework sequences. These modifications are made to further refine and optimize antibody performance. In general, the humanized antibody will comprise substantially all of at least one, and typically two, 20 variable domains, in which all or substantially all of the CDR regions correspond to those of a non-human immunoglobulin and all or substantially all of the FR regions are those of a human immunoglobulin consensus sequence. The humanized antibody optimally also will comprise at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region or domain (Fc), typically that of a 25 human immunoglobulin.

30 "Biologically active" and "desired biological activity" for the purposes herein mean having the ability to modulate apoptosis (either in an agonistic or stimulating manner or in an antagonistic or blocking manner) in at least one type of mammalian cell *in vivo* or *ex vivo*.

35 The terms "apoptosis" and "apoptotic activity" are used in a broad sense and refer to the orderly or controlled form of cell death in mammals that is typically accompanied by one or more characteristic cell changes, including condensation of cytoplasm,

loss of plasma membrane microvilli, segmentation of the nucleus, degradation of chromosomal DNA or loss of mitochondrial function. This activity can be determined and measured, for instance, by cell viability assays, FACS analysis or DNA electrophoresis, all of which are known in the art.

The terms "treating," "treatment," and "therapy" as used herein refer to curative therapy, prophylactic therapy, and preventative therapy.

The term "mammal" as used herein refers to any mammal classified as a mammal, including humans, cows, horses, dogs and cats. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the mammal is a human.

II. Compositions and Methods of the Invention

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated RTD polypeptides. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated various human RTD polypeptides. The properties and characteristics of some of these RTD polypeptides are described in further detail in the Examples below. Based upon the properties and characteristics of the RTD polypeptides disclosed herein, it is Applicants' present belief that RTD is a member of the TNFR family, and particularly, is a receptor for Apo-2 ligand.

A description follows as to how RTD, as well as RTD chimeric molecules and anti-RTD antibodies, may be prepared.

A. Preparation of RTD

The description below relates primarily to production of RTD by culturing cells transformed or transfected with a vector containing RTD nucleic acid. It is of course, contemplated that alternative methods, which are well known in the art, may be employed to prepare RTD.

1. Isolation of DNA Encoding RTD

The DNA encoding RTD may be obtained from any cDNA library prepared from tissue believed to possess the RTD mRNA and to express it at a detectable level. Accordingly, human RTD DNA

can be conveniently obtained from a cDNA library prepared from human tissues, such as libraries of human cDNA described in Example 1. The RTD-encoding gene may also be obtained from a genomic library or by oligonucleotide synthesis.

Libraries can be screened with probes (such as antibodies to the RTD or oligonucleotides of at least about 20-80 bases) designed to identify the gene of interest or the protein encoded by it. Screening the cDNA or genomic library with the selected probe may be conducted using standard procedures, such as described in Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (New York: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989). An alternative means to isolate the gene encoding RTD is to use PCR methodology [Sambrook et al., supra; Dieffenbach et al., PCR Primer: A Laboratory Manual (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1995)].

One method of screening employs selected oligonucleotide sequences to screen cDNA libraries from various human tissues. Example 1 below describes techniques for screening a cDNA library. The oligonucleotide sequences selected as probes should be of sufficient length and sufficiently unambiguous that false positives are minimized. The oligonucleotide is preferably labeled such that it can be detected upon hybridization to DNA in the library being screened. Methods of labeling are well known in the art, and include the use of radiolabels like ³²P-labeled ATP, biotinylation or enzyme labeling. Hybridization conditions, including moderate stringency and high stringency, are provided in Sambrook et al., supra.

Nucleic acid having all the protein coding sequence may be obtained by screening selected cDNA or genomic libraries using the deduced amino acid sequence disclosed herein for the first time, and, if necessary, using conventional primer extension procedures as described in Sambrook et al., supra, to detect precursors and processing intermediates of mRNA that may not have been reverse-transcribed into cDNA.

RTD variants can be prepared by introducing appropriate nucleotide changes into the RTD DNA, or by synthesis of the desired

RTD polypeptide. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that amino acid changes may alter post-translational processes of the RTD, such as changing the number or position of glycosylation sites or altering the membrane anchoring characteristics.

5 Variations in the native full-length sequence RTD or in various domains of the RTD described herein, can be made, for example, using any of the techniques and guidelines for conservative and non-conservative mutations set forth, for instance, in U.S. Pat. No. 5,364,934. Variations may be a
10 substitution, deletion or insertion of one or more codons encoding the RTD that results in a change in the amino acid sequence of the RTD as compared with the native sequence RTD. Optionally the variation is by substitution of at least one amino acid with any other amino acid in one or more of the domains of the RTD molecule.
15 The variations can be made using methods known in the art such as oligonucleotide-mediated (site-directed) mutagenesis, alanine scanning, and PCR mutagenesis. Site-directed mutagenesis [Carter et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 13:4331 (1986); Zoller et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 10:6487 (1987)], cassette mutagenesis [Wells et al., Gene, 34:315 (1985)], restriction selection mutagenesis [Wells et al., Philos. Trans. R. Soc. London SerA, 317:415 (1986)] or other
20 known techniques can be performed on the cloned DNA to produce the RTD variant DNA.

25 Scanning amino acid analysis can also be employed to identify one or more amino acids along a contiguous sequence which are involved in the interaction with a particular ligand or receptor. Among the preferred scanning amino acids are relatively small, neutral amino acids. Such amino acids include alanine, glycine, serine, and cysteine. Alanine is the preferred scanning
30 amino acid among this group because it eliminates the side-chain beyond the beta-carbon and is less likely to alter the main-chain conformation of the variant. Alanine is also preferred because it is the most common amino acid. Further, it is frequently found in both buried and exposed positions [Creighton, The Proteins, (W.H. Freeman & Co., N.Y.); Chothia, J. Mol. Biol., 150:1 (1976)]. If
35

alanine substitution does not yield adequate amounts of variant, an isoteric amino acid can be used.

Once selected RTD variants are produced, they can be contacted with, for instance, Apo-2L, and the interaction, if any, can be determined. The interaction between the RTD variant and Apo-2L can be measured by an *in vitro* assay, such as described in the Examples below. While any number of analytical measurements can be used to compare activities and properties between a native sequence RTD and a RTD variant, a convenient one for binding is the dissociation constant K_d of the complex formed between the RTD variant and Apo-2L as compared to the K_d for the native sequence RTD. Generally, a ≥ 3 -fold increase or decrease in K_d per substituted residue indicates that the substituted residue(s) is active in the interaction of the native sequence RTD with the Apo-2L. Selected RTD variants may also be analyzed for biological activity, such as the ability to modulate apoptosis, in the *in vitro* assays described in the Examples.

Optionally, representative sites in the RTD sequence suitable for mutagenesis would include sites within the extracellular domain, and particularly, within one or more of the cysteine-rich domains. Such variations can be accomplished using the methods described above.

2. Insertion of Nucleic Acid into A Replicable Vector

The nucleic acid (e.g., cDNA or genomic DNA) encoding RTD may be inserted into a replicable vector for further cloning (amplification of the DNA) or for expression. Various vectors are publicly available. The vector components generally include, but are not limited to, one or more of the following: a signal sequence, an origin of replication, one or more marker genes, an enhancer element, a promoter, and a transcription termination sequence, each of which is described below.

(i) Signal Sequence Component

The RTD may be produced recombinantly not only directly, but also as a fusion polypeptide with a heterologous polypeptide, which may be a signal sequence or other polypeptide having a

specific cleavage site at the N-terminus of the mature protein or polypeptide. In general, the signal sequence may be a component of the vector, or it may be a part of the RTD DNA that is inserted into the vector. The heterologous signal sequence selected preferably is one that is recognized and processed (*i.e.*, cleaved by a signal peptidase) by the host cell. The signal sequence may be a prokaryotic signal sequence selected, for example, from the group of the alkaline phosphatase, penicillinase, lpp, or heat-stable enterotoxin II leaders. For yeast secretion the signal sequence may be, *e.g.*, the yeast invertase leader, alpha factor leader (including *Saccharomyces* and *Kluyveromyces* α -factor leaders, the latter described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,010,182), or acid phosphatase leader, the *C. albicans* glucoamylase leader (EP 362,179 published 4 April 1990), or the signal described in WO 90/13646 published 15 November 1990. In mammalian cell expression the native RTD presequence that normally directs insertion of RTD in the cell membrane of human cells *in vivo* is satisfactory, although other mammalian signal sequences may be used to direct secretion of the protein, such as signal sequences from secreted polypeptides of the same or related species, as well as viral secretory leaders, for example, the herpes simplex glycoprotein D signal.

The DNA for such precursor region is preferably ligated in reading frame to DNA encoding RTD.

(ii) Origin of Replication Component

Both expression and cloning vectors contain a nucleic acid sequence that enables the vector to replicate in one or more selected host cells. Generally, in cloning vectors this sequence is one that enables the vector to replicate independently of the host chromosomal DNA, and includes origins of replication or autonomously replicating sequences. Such sequences are well known for a variety of bacteria, yeast, and viruses. The origin of replication from the plasmid pBR322 is suitable for most Gram-negative bacteria, the 2μ plasmid origin is suitable for yeast, and various viral origins (SV40, polyoma, adenovirus, VSV or BPV) are useful for cloning vectors in mammalian cells. Generally, the

origin of replication component is not needed for mammalian expression vectors (the SV40 origin may typically be used because it contains the early promoter).

Most expression vectors are "shuttle" vectors, i.e., they are capable of replication in at least one class of organisms but can be transfected into another organism for expression. For example, a vector is cloned in *E. coli* and then the same vector is transfected into yeast or mammalian cells for expression even though it is not capable of replicating independently of the host cell chromosome.

DNA may also be amplified by insertion into the host genome. This is readily accomplished using *Bacillus* species as hosts, for example, by including in the vector a DNA sequence that is complementary to a sequence found in *Bacillus* genomic DNA. Transfection of *Bacillus* with this vector results in homologous recombination with the genome and insertion of RTD DNA. However, the recovery of genomic DNA encoding RTD is more complex than that of an exogenously replicated vector because restriction enzyme digestion is required to excise the RTD DNA.

(iii) Selection Gene Component

Expression and cloning vectors typically contain a selection gene, also termed a selectable marker. This gene encodes a protein necessary for the survival or growth of transformed host cells grown in a selective culture medium. Host cells not transformed with the vector containing the selection gene will not survive in the culture medium. Typical selection genes encode proteins that (a) confer resistance to antibiotics or other toxins, e.g., ampicillin, neomycin, methotrexate, or tetracycline, (b) complement auxotrophic deficiencies, or (c) supply critical nutrients not available from complex media, e.g., the gene encoding D-alanine racemase for *Bacilli*.

One example of a selection scheme utilizes a drug to arrest growth of a host cell. Those cells that are successfully transformed with a heterologous gene produce a protein conferring drug resistance and thus survive the selection regimen. Examples

of such dominant selection use the drugs neomycin [Southern et al.,
J. Molec. Appl. Genet., 1:327 (1982)], mycophenolic acid (Mulligan
et al., Science, 209:1422 (1980)] or hygromycin [Sugden et al.,
Mol. Cell. Biol., 5:410-413 (1985)]. The three examples given
5 above employ bacterial genes under eukaryotic control to convey
resistance to the appropriate drug G418 or neomycin (geneticin),
xgpt (mycophenolic acid), or hygromycin, respectively.

Another example of suitable selectable markers for
mammalian cells are those that enable the identification of cells
10 competent to take up the RTD nucleic acid, such as DHFR or
thymidine kinase. The mammalian cell transformants are placed
under selection pressure that only the transformants are uniquely
adapted to survive by virtue of having taken up the marker.
Selection pressure is imposed by culturing the transformants under
15 conditions in which the concentration of selection agent in the
medium is successively changed, thereby leading to amplification of
both the selection gene and the DNA that encodes RTD.
Amplification is the process by which genes in greater demand for
the production of a protein critical for growth are reiterated in
20 tandem within the chromosomes of successive generations of
recombinant cells. Increased quantities of RTD are synthesized
from the amplified DNA. Other examples of amplifiable genes
include metallothionein-I and -II, adenosine deaminase, and
ornithine decarboxylase.

Cells transformed with the DHFR selection gene may first
be identified by culturing all of the transformants in a culture
medium that contains methotrexate (Mtx), a competitive antagonist
of DHFR. An appropriate host cell when wild-type DHFR is employed
is the Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cell line deficient in DHFR
25 activity, prepared and propagated as described by Urlaub et al.,
Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 77:4216 (1980). The transformed cells
are then exposed to increased levels of methotrexate. This leads
to the synthesis of multiple copies of the DHFR gene, and,
concomitantly, multiple copies of other DNA comprising the
30 expression vectors, such as the DNA encoding RTD. This

amplification technique can be used with any otherwise suitable host, e.g., ATCC No. CCL61 CHO-K1, notwithstanding the presence of endogenous DHFR if, for example, a mutant DHFR gene that is highly resistant to Mtx is employed (EP 117,060).

Alternatively, host cells (particularly wild-type hosts that contain endogenous DHFR) transformed or co-transformed with DNA sequences encoding RTD, wild-type DHFR protein, and another selectable marker such as aminoglycoside 3'-phosphotransferase (APH) can be selected by cell growth in medium containing a selection agent for the selectable marker such as an aminoglycosidic antibiotic, e.g., kanamycin, neomycin, or G418. See U.S. Patent No. 4,965,199.

A suitable selection gene for use in yeast is the *trp1* gene present in the yeast plasmid YRp7 [Stinchcomb et al., Nature, 282:39 (1979); Kingsman et al., Gene, 7:141 (1979); Tschemper et al., Gene, 10:157 (1980)]. The *trp1* gene provides a selection marker for a mutant strain of yeast lacking the ability to grow in tryptophan, for example, ATCC No. 44076 or PEP4-1 [Jones, Genetics, 85:12 (1977)]. The presence of the *trp1* lesion in the yeast host cell genome then provides an effective environment for detecting transformation by growth in the absence of tryptophan. Similarly, *Leu2*-deficient yeast strains (ATCC 20,622 or 38,626) are complemented by known plasmids bearing the *Leu2* gene.

In addition, vectors derived from the 1.6 μ m circular plasmid pKD1 can be used for transformation of *Kluyveromyces* yeasts [Bianchi et al., Curr. Genet., 12:185 (1987)]. More recently, an expression system for large-scale production of recombinant calf chymosin was reported for *K. lactis* [Van den Berg, Bio/Technology, 8:135 (1990)]. Stable multi-copy expression vectors for secretion of mature recombinant human serum albumin by industrial strains of *Kluyveromyces* have also been disclosed [Fleer et al., Bio/Technology, 9:968-975 (1991)].

(iv) Promoter Component

Expression and cloning vectors usually contain a promoter that is recognized by the host organism and is operably linked to

the RTD nucleic acid sequence. Promoters are untranslated sequences located upstream (5') to the start codon of a structural gene (generally within about 100 to 1000 bp) that control the transcription and translation of particular nucleic acid sequence, such as the RTD nucleic acid sequence, to which they are operably linked. Such promoters typically fall into two classes, inducible and constitutive. Inducible promoters are promoters that initiate increased levels of transcription from DNA under their control in response to some change in culture conditions, e.g., the presence or absence of a nutrient or a change in temperature. At this time a large number of promoters recognized by a variety of potential host cells are well known. These promoters are operably linked to RTD encoding DNA by removing the promoter from the source DNA by restriction enzyme digestion and inserting the isolated promoter sequence into the vector. Both the native RTD promoter sequence and many heterologous promoters may be used to direct amplification and/or expression of the RTD DNA.

Promoters suitable for use with prokaryotic hosts include the β -lactamase and lactose promoter systems [Chang et al., Nature, 275:615 (1978); Goeddel et al., Nature, 281:544 (1979)], alkaline phosphatase, a tryptophan (trp) promoter system [Goeddel, Nucleic Acids Res., 8:4057 (1980); EP 36,776], and hybrid promoters such as the tac promoter [deBoer et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 80:21-25 (1983)]. However, other known bacterial promoters are suitable. Their nucleotide sequences have been published, thereby enabling a skilled worker operably to ligate them to DNA encoding RTD [Siebenlist et al., Cell, 20:269 (1980)] using linkers or adaptors to supply any required restriction sites. Promoters for use in bacterial systems also will contain a Shine-Dalgarno (S.D.) sequence operably linked to the DNA encoding RTD.

Promoter sequences are known for eukaryotes. Virtually all eukaryotic genes have an AT-rich region located approximately 25 to 30 bases upstream from the site where transcription is initiated. Another sequence found 70 to 80 bases upstream from the start of transcription of many genes is a CXCAAT region where X may

be any nucleotide. At the 3' end of most eukaryotic genes is an AATAAA sequence that may be the signal for addition of the poly A tail to the 3' end of the coding sequence. All of these sequences are suitably inserted into eukaryotic expression vectors.

5 Examples of suitable promoting sequences for use with yeast hosts include the promoters for 3-phosphoglycerate kinase [Hitzeman et al., J. Biol. Chem., 255:2073 (1980)] or other glycolytic enzymes [Hess et al., J. Adv. Enzyme Reg., 7:149 (1968); Holland, Biochemistry, 17:4900 (1978)], such as enolase,
10 glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, hexokinase, pyruvate decarboxylase, phosphofructokinase, glucose-6-phosphate isomerase, 3-phosphoglycerate mutase, pyruvate kinase, triosephosphate isomerase, phosphoglucose isomerase, and glucokinase.

15 Other yeast promoters, which are inducible promoters having the additional advantage of transcription controlled by growth conditions, are the promoter regions for alcohol dehydrogenase 2, isocytochrome C, acid phosphatase, degradative enzymes associated with nitrogen metabolism, metallothionein, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, and enzymes responsible
20 for maltose and galactose utilization. Suitable vectors and promoters for use in yeast expression are further described in EP 73,657. Yeast enhancers also are advantageously used with yeast promoters.

25 RTD transcription from vectors in mammalian host cells is controlled, for example, by promoters obtained from the genomes of viruses such as polyoma virus, fowlpox virus (UK 2,211,504 published 5 July 1989), adenovirus (such as Adenovirus 2), bovine papilloma virus, avian sarcoma virus, cytomegalovirus, a retrovirus, hepatitis-B virus and most preferably Simian Virus 40
30 (SV40), from heterologous mammalian promoters, e.g., the actin promoter or an immunoglobulin promoter, from heat-shock promoters, and from the promoter normally associated with the RTD sequence, provided such promoters are compatible with the host cell systems.

35 The early and late promoters of the SV40 virus are conveniently obtained as an SV40 restriction fragment that also

contains the SV40 viral origin of replication [Fiers et al., Nature, 273:113 (1978); Mulligan and Berg, Science, 209:1422-1427 (1980); Pavlakis et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 78:7398-7402 (1981)]. The immediate early promoter of the human cytomegalovirus is conveniently obtained as a HindIII E restriction fragment [Greenaway et al., Gene, 18:355-360 (1982)]. A system for expressing DNA in mammalian hosts using the bovine papilloma virus as a vector is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,419,446. A modification of this system is described in U.S. Patent No. 4,601,978 [See also Gray et al., Nature, 295:503-508 (1982) on expressing cDNA encoding immune interferon in monkey cells; Reyes et al., Nature, 297:598-601 (1982) on expression of human β -interferon cDNA in mouse cells under the control of a thymidine kinase promoter from herpes simplex virus; Canaani and Berg, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 79:5166-5170 (1982) on expression of the human interferon β 1 gene in cultured mouse and rabbit cells; and Gorman et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 79:6777-6781 (1982) on expression of bacterial CAT sequences in CV-1 monkey kidney cells, chicken embryo fibroblasts, Chinese hamster ovary cells, HeLa cells, and mouse NIH-3T3 cells using the Rous sarcoma virus long terminal repeat as a promoter].

(v) Enhancer Element Component

Transcription of a DNA encoding the RTD of this invention by higher eukaryotes may be increased by inserting an enhancer sequence into the vector. Enhancers are cis-acting elements of DNA, usually about from 10 to 300 bp, that act on a promoter to increase its transcription. Enhancers are relatively orientation and position independent, having been found 5' [Laimins et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 78:993 (1981)] and 3' [Lusky et al., Mol. Cell Bio., 3:1108 (1983)] to the transcription unit, within an intron [Banerji et al., Cell, 33:729 (1983)], as well as within the coding sequence itself [Osborne et al., Mol. Cell Bio., 4:1293 (1984)]. Many enhancer sequences are now known from mammalian genes (globin, elastase, albumin, α -fetoprotein, and insulin). Typically, however, one will use an enhancer from a eukaryotic cell

virus. Examples include the SV40 enhancer on the late side of the replication origin (bp 100-270), the cytomegalovirus early promoter enhancer, the polyoma enhancer on the late side of the replication origin, and adenovirus enhancers. See also Yaniv, Nature, 297:17-18 (1982) on enhancing elements for activation of eukaryotic promoters. The enhancer may be spliced into the vector at a position 5' or 3' to the RTD coding sequence, but is preferably located at a site 5' from the promoter.

(vi) Transcription Termination Component

Expression vectors used in eukaryotic host cells (yeast, fungi, insect, plant, animal, human, or nucleated cells from other multicellular organisms) will also contain sequences necessary for the termination of transcription and for stabilizing the mRNA. Such sequences are commonly available from the 5' and, occasionally 3', untranslated regions of eukaryotic or viral DNAs or cDNAs. These regions contain nucleotide segments transcribed as polyadenylated fragments in the untranslated portion of the mRNA encoding RTD.

(vii) Construction and Analysis of Vectors

Construction of suitable vectors containing one or more of the above-listed components employs standard ligation techniques. Isolated plasmids or DNA fragments are cleaved, tailored, and re-ligated in the form desired to generate the plasmids required.

For analysis to confirm correct sequences in plasmids constructed, the ligation mixtures can be used to transform *E. coli* K12 strain 294 (ATCC 31,446) and successful transformants selected by ampicillin or tetracycline resistance where appropriate. Plasmids from the transformants are prepared, analyzed by restriction endonuclease digestion, and/or sequenced by the method of Messing et al., Nucleic Acids Res., 9:309 (1981) or by the method of Maxam et al., Methods in Enzymology, 65:499 (1980).

(viii) Transient Expression Vectors

Expression vectors that provide for the transient expression in mammalian cells of DNA encoding RTD may be employed.

In general, transient expression involves the use of an expression vector that is able to replicate efficiently in a host cell, such that the host cell accumulates many copies of the expression vector and, in turn, synthesizes high levels of a desired polypeptide encoded by the expression vector [Sambrook et al., *supra*]. Transient expression systems, comprising a suitable expression vector and a host cell, allow for the convenient positive identification of polypeptides encoded by cloned DNAs, as well as for the rapid screening of such polypeptides for desired biological or physiological properties. Thus, transient expression systems are particularly useful in the invention for purposes of identifying RTD variants.

(ix) Suitable Exemplary Vertebrate Cell Vectors

Other methods, vectors, and host cells suitable for adaptation to the synthesis of RTD in recombinant vertebrate cell culture are described in Gething et al., Nature, 293:620-625 (1981); Mantei et al., Nature, 281:40-46 (1979); EP 117,060; and EP 117,058.

3. Selection and Transformation of Host Cells

Suitable host cells for cloning or expressing the DNA in the vectors herein are the prokaryote, yeast, or higher eukaryote cells described above. Suitable prokaryotes for this purpose include but are not limited to eubacteria, such as Gram-negative or Gram-positive organisms, for example, Enterobacteriaceae such as *Escherichia*, e.g., *E. coli*, *Enterobacter*, *Erwinia*, *Klebsiella*, *Proteus*, *Salmonella*, e.g., *Salmonella typhimurium*, *Serratia*, e.g., *Serratia marcescans*, and *Shigella*, as well as *Bacilli* such as *B. subtilis* and *B. licheniformis* (e.g., *B. licheniformis* 41P disclosed in DD 266,710 published 12 April 1989), *Pseudomonas* such as *P. aeruginosa*, and *Streptomyces*. Preferably, the host cell should secrete minimal amounts of proteolytic enzymes.

In addition to prokaryotes, eukaryotic microbes such as filamentous fungi or yeast are suitable cloning or expression hosts for RTD-encoding vectors. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, or common baker's yeast, is the most commonly used among lower eukaryotic

host microorganisms. However, a number of other genera, species, and strains are commonly available and useful herein.

Suitable host cells for the expression of glycosylated
RTD are derived from multicellular organisms. Such host cells are
capable of complex processing and glycosylation activities. In
principle, any higher eukaryotic cell culture is workable, whether
from vertebrate or invertebrate culture. Examples of invertebrate
cells include plant and insect cells. Numerous baculoviral strains
and variants and corresponding permissive insect host cells from
hosts such as *Spodoptera frugiperda* (caterpillar), *Aedes aegypti*
(mosquito), *Aedes albopictus* (mosquito), *Drosophila melanogaster*
(fruitfly), and *Bombyx mori* have been identified [See, e.g., Luckow
et al., Bio/Technology, 6:47-55 (1988); Miller et al., in Genetic
Engineering, Setlow et al., eds., Vol. 8 (Plenum Publishing, 1986),
pp. 277-279; and Maeda et al., Nature, 315:592-594 (1985)]. A
variety of viral strains for transfection are publicly available,
e.g., the L-1 variant of *Autographa californica* NPV and the Bm-5
strain of *Bombyx mori* NPV.

Plant cell cultures of cotton, corn, potato, soybean,
petunia, tomato, and tobacco can be utilized as hosts. Typically,
plant cells are transfected by incubation with certain strains of
the bacterium *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*. During incubation of the
plant cell culture with *A. tumefaciens*, the DNA encoding the RTD
can be transferred to the plant cell host such that it is
transfected, and will, under appropriate conditions, express the
RTD-encoding DNA. In addition, regulatory and signal sequences
compatible with plant cells are available, such as the nopaline
synthase promoter and polyadenylation signal sequences [Depicker et
al., J. Mol. Appl. Gen., 1:561 (1982)]. In addition, DNA segments
isolated from the upstream region of the T-DNA 780 gene are capable
of activating or increasing transcription levels of plant-
expressible genes in recombinant DNA-containing plant tissue [EP
321,196 published 21 June 1989].

Propagation of vertebrate cells in culture (tissue
culture) is also well known in the art [See, e.g., Tissue Culture,

Academic Press, Kruse and Patterson, editors (1973)]. Examples of useful mammalian host cell lines are monkey kidney CV1 line transformed by SV40 (COS-7, ATCC CRL 1651); human embryonic kidney line (293 or 293 cells subcloned for growth in suspension culture, Graham et al., J. Gen Virol., 36:59 (1977)); baby hamster kidney cells (BHK, ATCC CCL 10); Chinese hamster ovary cells/-DHFR (CHO, Urlaub and Chasin, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 77:4216 (1980)); mouse sertoli cells (TM4, Mather, Biol. Reprod., 23:243-251 (1980)); monkey kidney cells (CV1 ATCC CCL 70); African green monkey kidney cells (VERO-76, ATCC CRL-1587); human cervical carcinoma cells (HELA, ATCC CCL 2); canine kidney cells (MDCK, ATCC CCL 34); buffalo rat liver cells (BRL 3A, ATCC CRL 1442); human lung cells (W138, ATCC CCL 75); human liver cells (Hep G2, HB 8065); mouse mammary tumor (MMT 060562, ATCC CCL51); TRI cells (Mather et al., Annals N.Y. Acad. Sci., 383:44-68 (1982)); MRC 5 cells; and FS4 cells.

Host cells are transfected and preferably transformed with the above-described expression or cloning vectors for RTD production and cultured in conventional nutrient media modified as appropriate for inducing promoters, selecting transformants, or amplifying the genes encoding the desired sequences.

Transfection refers to the taking up of an expression vector by a host cell whether or not any coding sequences are in fact expressed. Numerous methods of transfection are known to the ordinarily skilled artisan, for example, CaPO_4 and electroporation. Successful transfection is generally recognized when any indication of the operation of this vector occurs within the host cell.

Transformation means introducing DNA into an organism so that the DNA is replicable, either as an extrachromosomal element or by chromosomal integrant. Depending on the host cell used, transformation is done using standard techniques appropriate to such cells. The calcium treatment employing calcium chloride, as described in Sambrook et al., supra, or electroporation is generally used for prokaryotes or other cells that contain substantial cell-wall barriers. Infection with *Agrobacterium*

5 *tumefaciens* is used for transformation of certain plant cells, as described by Shaw et al., Gene, 23:315 (1983) and WO 89/05859 published 29 June 1989. In addition, plants may be transfected using ultrasound treatment as described in WO 91/00358 published 10 January 1991.

10 For mammalian cells without such cell walls, the calcium phosphate precipitation method of Graham and van der Eb, Virology, 52:456-457 (1978) is preferred. General aspects of mammalian cell host system transformations have been described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,399,216. Transformations into yeast are typically carried out according to the method of Van Solingen et al., J. Bact., 130:946 (1977) and Hsiao et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA), 76:3829 (1979). However, other methods for introducing DNA into cells, such as by nuclear microinjection, electroporation, bacterial protoplast fusion with intact cells, or polycations, e.g., polybrene, polyornithine, may also be used. For various techniques for transforming mammalian cells, see Keown et al., Methods in Enzymology, 185:527-537 (1990) and Mansour et al., Nature, 336:348-352 (1988).

20 4. Culturing the Host Cells

Prokaryotic cells used to produce RTD may be cultured in suitable media as described generally in Sambrook et al., supra.

25 The mammalian host cells used to produce RTD may be cultured in a variety of media. Examples of commercially available media include Ham's F10 (Sigma), Minimal Essential Medium ("MEM", Sigma), RPMI-1640 (Sigma); and Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium ("DMEM", Sigma). Any such media may be supplemented as necessary with hormones and/or other growth factors (such as insulin, transferrin, or epidermal growth factor), salts (such as sodium chloride, calcium, magnesium, and phosphate), buffers (such as HEPES), nucleosides (such as adenosine and thymidine), antibiotics (such as GentamycinTM drug), trace elements (defined as inorganic compounds usually present at final concentrations in the micromolar range), and glucose or an equivalent energy source. Any other
30 necessary supplements may also be included at appropriate
35

concentrations that would be known to those skilled in the art. The culture conditions, such as temperature, pH, and the like, are those previously used with the host cell selected for expression, and will be apparent to the ordinarily skilled artisan.

5 In general, principles, protocols, and practical techniques for maximizing the productivity of mammalian cell cultures can be found in Mammalian Cell Biotechnology: a Practical Approach, M. Butler, ed. (IRL Press, 1991).

10 The host cells referred to in this disclosure encompass cells in culture as well as cells that are within a host animal.

5. Detecting Gene Amplification/Expression

15 Gene amplification and/or expression may be measured in a sample directly, for example, by conventional Southern blotting, Northern blotting to quantitate the transcription of mRNA [Thomas, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 77:5201-5205 (1980)], dot blotting (DNA analysis), or *in situ* hybridization, using an appropriately labeled probe, based on the sequences provided herein. Various labels may be employed, most commonly radioisotopes, and particularly ³²P. However, other techniques may also be employed, such as using
20 biotin-modified nucleotides for introduction into a polynucleotide. The biotin then serves as the site for binding to avidin or antibodies, which may be labeled with a wide variety of labels, such as radionucleotides, fluorescers or enzymes. Alternatively, antibodies may be employed that can recognize specific duplexes, including DNA duplexes, RNA duplexes, and DNA-RNA hybrid duplexes
25 or DNA-protein duplexes. The antibodies in turn may be labeled and the assay may be carried out where the duplex is bound to a surface, so that upon the formation of duplex on the surface, the presence of antibody bound to the duplex can be detected.

30 Gene expression, alternatively, may be measured by immunological methods, such as immunohistochemical staining of cells or tissue sections and assay of cell culture or body fluids, to quantitate directly the expression of gene product. With immunohistochemical staining techniques, a cell sample is prepared,
35 typically by dehydration and fixation, followed by reaction with

labeled antibodies specific for the gene product coupled, where the labels are usually visually detectable, such as enzymatic labels, fluorescent labels, or luminescent labels.

Antibodies useful for immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids may be either monoclonal or polyclonal, and may be prepared in any mammal. Conveniently, the antibodies may be prepared against a native sequence RTD polypeptide or against a synthetic peptide based on the DNA sequences provided herein or against exogenous sequence fused to RTD DNA and encoding a specific antibody epitope.

6. Purification of RTD Polypeptide

Forms of RTD may be recovered from culture medium or from host cell lysates. If the RTD is membrane-bound, it can be released from the membrane using a suitable detergent solution (e.g. Triton-X 100) or its extracellular domain may be released by enzymatic cleavage. RTD can also be released from the cell-surface by enzymatic cleavage of its glycopospholipid membrane anchor.

When RTD is produced in a recombinant cell other than one of human origin, the RTD is free of proteins or polypeptides of human origin. However, it may be desired to purify RTD from recombinant cell proteins or polypeptides to obtain preparations that are substantially homogeneous as to RTD. As a first step, the culture medium or lysate may be centrifuged to remove particulate cell debris. RTD thereafter is purified from contaminant soluble proteins and polypeptides, with the following procedures being exemplary of suitable purification procedures: by fractionation on an ion-exchange column; ethanol precipitation; reverse phase HPLC; chromatography on silica or on a cation-exchange resin such as DEAE; chromatofocusing; SDS-PAGE; ammonium sulfate precipitation; gel filtration using, for example, Sephadex G-75; and protein A Sepharose columns to remove contaminants such as IgG.

RTD variants in which residues have been deleted, inserted, or substituted can be recovered in the same fashion as native sequence RTD, taking account of changes in properties occasioned by the variation. For example, preparation of an RTD

fusion with another protein or polypeptide, e.g., a bacterial or viral antigen, immunoglobulin sequence, or receptor sequence, may facilitate purification; an immunoaffinity column containing antibody to the sequence can be used to adsorb the fusion polypeptide. Other types of affinity matrices also can be used.

A protease inhibitor such as phenyl methyl sulfonyl fluoride (PMSF) also may be useful to inhibit proteolytic degradation during purification, and antibiotics may be included to prevent the growth of adventitious contaminants. One skilled in the art will appreciate that purification methods suitable for native sequence RTD may require modification to account for changes in the character of RTD or its variants upon expression in recombinant cell culture.

7. Covalent Modifications of RTD Polypeptides

Covalent modifications of RTD are included within the scope of this invention. One type of covalent modification of the RTD is introduced into the molecule by reacting targeted amino acid residues of the RTD with an organic derivatizing agent that is capable of reacting with selected side chains or the N- or C-terminal residues of the RTD.

Derivatization with bifunctional agents is useful for crosslinking RTD to a water-insoluble support matrix or surface for use in the method for purifying anti-RTD antibodies, and vice-versa. Derivatization with one or more bifunctional agents will also be useful for crosslinking RTD molecules to generate RTD dimers. Such dimers may increase binding avidity and extend half-life of the molecule *in vivo*. Commonly used crosslinking agents include, e.g., 1,1-bis(diazoacetyl)-2-phenylethane, glutaraldehyde, N-hydroxysuccinimide esters, for example, esters with 4-azido-salicylic acid, homobifunctional imidoesters, including disuccinimidyl esters such as 3,3'-dithiobis(succinimidyl-propionate), and bifunctional maleimides such as bis-N-maleimido-1,8-octane. Derivatizing agents such as methyl-3-[(p-azidophenyl)-dithio]propioimide yield photoactivatable intermediates that are capable of forming crosslinks in the presence of light.

Alternatively, reactive water-insoluble matrices such as cyanogen bromide-activated carbohydrates and the reactive substrates described in U.S. Patent Nos. 3,969,287; 3,691,016; 4,195,128; 4,247,642; 4,229,537; and 4,330,440 are employed for protein immobilization.

Other modifications include deamidation of glutaminy and asparaginy residues to the corresponding glutamyl and aspartyl residues, respectively, hydroxylation of proline and lysine, phosphorylation of hydroxyl groups of seryl or threonyl residues, methylation of the α -amino groups of lysine, arginine, and histidine side chains [T.E. Creighton, Proteins: Structure and Molecular Properties, W.H. Freeman & Co., San Francisco, pp. 79-86 (1983)], acetylation of the N-terminal amine, and amidation of any C-terminal carboxyl group. The modified forms of the residues fall within the scope of the present invention.

Another type of covalent modification of the RTD polypeptide included within the scope of this invention comprises altering the native glycosylation pattern of the polypeptide. "Altering the native glycosylation pattern" is intended for purposes herein to mean deleting one or more carbohydrate moieties found in native sequence RTD, and/or adding one or more glycosylation sites that are not present in the native sequence RTD.

Glycosylation of polypeptides is typically either N-linked or O-linked. N-linked refers to the attachment of the carbohydrate moiety to the side chain of an asparagine residue. The tripeptide sequences asparagine-X-serine and asparagine-X-threonine, where X is any amino acid except proline, are the recognition sequences for enzymatic attachment of the carbohydrate moiety to the asparagine side chain. Thus, the presence of either of these tripeptide sequences in a polypeptide creates a potential glycosylation site. O-linked glycosylation refers to the attachment of one of the sugars N-aceylgalactosamine, galactose, or xylose to a hydroxylamino acid, most commonly serine or threonine, although 5-hydroxyproline or 5-hydroxylysine may also be used.

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5 Addition of glycosylation sites to the RTD polypeptide may be accomplished by altering the amino acid sequence such that it contains one or more of the above-described tripeptide sequences (for N-linked glycosylation sites). The alteration may also be made by the addition of, or substitution by, one or more serine or threonine residues to the native sequence RTD (for O-linked glycosylation sites). The RTD amino acid sequence may optionally be altered through changes at the DNA level, particularly by mutating the DNA encoding the RTD polypeptide at preselected bases such that codons are generated that will translate into the desired amino acids. The DNA mutation(s) may be made using methods described above and in U.S. Pat. No. 5,364,934, supra.

10

15 Another means of increasing the number of carbohydrate moieties on the RTD polypeptide is by chemical or enzymatic coupling of glycosides to the polypeptide. Depending on the coupling mode used, the sugar(s) may be attached to (a) arginine and histidine, (b) free carboxyl groups, (c) free sulfhydryl groups such as those of cysteine, (d) free hydroxyl groups such as those of serine, threonine, or hydroxyproline, (e) aromatic residues such as those of phenylalanine, tyrosine, or tryptophan, or (f) the amide group of glutamine. These methods are described in WO 87/05330 published 11 September 1987, and in Aplin and Wriston, CRC Crit. Rev. Biochem., pp. 259-306 (1981).

20

25 Removal of carbohydrate moieties present on the RTD polypeptide may be accomplished chemically or enzymatically or by mutational substitution of codons encoding for amino acid residues that serve as targets for glycosylation. For instance, chemical deglycosylation by exposing the polypeptide to the compound trifluoromethanesulfonic acid, or an equivalent compound can result in the cleavage of most or all sugars except the linking sugar (N-acetylglucosamine or N-acetylgalactosamine), while leaving the polypeptide intact. Chemical deglycosylation is described by Hakimuddin, et al., Arch. Biochem. Biophys., 259:52 (1987) and by Edge et al., Anal. Biochem., 118:131 (1981). Enzymatic cleavage of carbohydrate moieties on polypeptides can be achieved by the use of

30

35

a variety of endo- and exo-glycosidases as described by Thotakura et al., Meth. Enzymol., 138:350 (1987).

Glycosylation at potential glycosylation sites may be prevented by the use of the compound tunicamycin as described by Duskin et al., J. Biol. Chem., 257:3105 (1982). Tunicamycin blocks the formation of protein-N-glycoside linkages.

Another type of covalent modification of RTD comprises linking the RTD polypeptide to one of a variety of nonproteinaceous polymers, e.g., polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, or polyoxyalkylenes, in the manner set forth in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,640,835; 4,496,689; 4,301,144; 4,670,417; 4,791,192 or 4,179,337.

8. RTD Chimeras

The present invention also provides chimeric molecules comprising RTD fused to another, heterologous polypeptide or amino acid sequence.

In one embodiment, the chimeric molecule comprises a fusion of the RTD with a tag polypeptide which provides an epitope to which an anti-tag antibody can selectively bind. The epitope tag is generally placed at the amino- or carboxyl- terminus of the RTD. The presence of such epitope-tagged forms of the RTD can be detected using an antibody against the tag polypeptide. Also, provision of the epitope tag enables the RTD to be readily purified by affinity purification using an anti-tag antibody or another type of affinity matrix that binds to the epitope tag.

Various tag polypeptides and their respective antibodies are well known in the art. Examples include the poly his tag; flu HA tag polypeptide and its antibody 12CA5 [Field et al., Mol. Cell. Biol., 8:2159-2165 (1988)]; the c-myc tag and the 8F9, 3C7, 6E10, G4, B7 and 9E10 antibodies thereto [Evan et al., Molecular and Cellular Biology, 5:3610-3616 (1985)]; and the Herpes Simplex virus glycoprotein D (gD) tag and its antibody [Paborsky et al., Protein Engineering, 3(6):547-553 (1990)]. Other tag polypeptides include the Flag-peptide [Hopp et al., BioTechnology, 6:1204-1210 (1988)]; the KT3 epitope peptide [Martin et al., Science, 255:192-194 (1992)]; an α -tubulin epitope peptide [Skinner et al., J. Biol.

Chem., 266:15163-15166 (1991)]; and the T7 gene 10 protein peptide tag [Lutz-Freyermuth et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 87:6393-6397 (1990)]. Once the tag polypeptide has been selected, an antibody thereto can be generated using the techniques disclosed herein.

Generally, epitope-tagged RTD may be constructed and produced according to the methods described above. RTD-tag polypeptide fusions are preferably constructed by fusing the cDNA sequence encoding the RTD portion in-frame to the tag polypeptide DNA sequence and expressing the resultant DNA fusion construct in appropriate host cells. Ordinarily, when preparing the RTD-tag polypeptide chimeras of the present invention, nucleic acid encoding the RTD will be fused at its 3' end to nucleic acid encoding the N-terminus of the tag polypeptide, however 5' fusions are also possible. For example, a polyhistidine sequence of about 5 to about 10 histidine residues may be fused at the N-terminus or the C-terminus and used as a purification handle in affinity chromatography.

Epitope-tagged RTD can be purified by affinity chromatography using the anti-tag antibody. The matrix to which the affinity antibody is attached may include, for instance, agarose, controlled pore glass or poly(styrenedivinyl)benzene. The epitope-tagged RTD can then be eluted from the affinity column using techniques known in the art.

In another embodiment, the chimeric molecule comprises an RTD polypeptide fused to an immunoglobulin sequence. The chimeric molecule may also comprise a particular domain sequence of RTD, such as the extracellular domain sequence of native RTD fused to an immunoglobulin sequence. This includes chimeras in monomeric, homo- or heteromultimeric, and particularly homo- or heterodimeric, or -tetrameric forms; optionally, the chimeras may be in dimeric forms or homodimeric heavy chain forms. Generally, these assembled immunoglobulins will have known unit structures as represented by the following diagrams.

X or A \ _____ C_H or C_L

5

X or A \ _____ Y _____ C_H or C_L

10

A \ _____ C_L _____ C_H

15

V_H \ _____ C_L _____ C_H

20

A \ _____ C_L _____ C_H

25

A \ _____ C_L _____ C_H

30

X \ _____ C_L _____ C_H

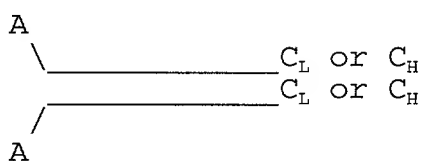
35

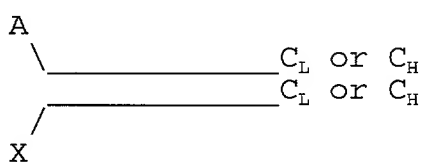
A basic four chain structural unit is the form in which IgG, IgD, and IgE exist. A four chain unit is repeated in the higher molecular weight immunoglobulins; IgM generally exists as a pentamer of basic four-chain units held together by disulfide bonds. IgA globulin, and occasionally IgG globulin, may also exist in a multimeric form in serum. In the case of multimers, each four chain unit may be the same or different.

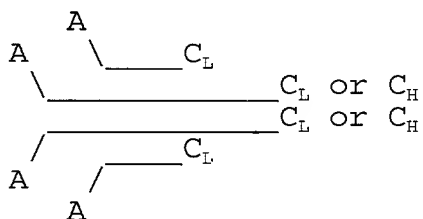
The following diagrams depict some exemplary monomer, homo- and heterodimer and homo- and heteromultimer structures. These diagrams are merely illustrative, and the chains of the

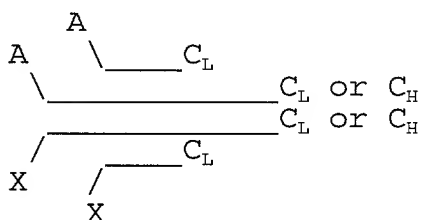
multimers are believed to be disulfide bonded in the same fashion as native immunoglobulins.

monomer: A _____ C_L or C_H

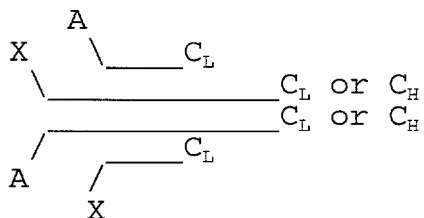
homodimer: 

heterodimer: 

homotetramer: 

heterotetramer: 

and



In the foregoing diagrams, "A" means an RTD sequence or a RTD sequence fused to a heterologous sequence; X is an additional agent, which may be the same as A or different, a portion of an

immunoglobulin superfamily member such as a variable region or a variable region-like domain, including a native or chimeric immunoglobulin variable region, a toxin such a pseudomonas exotoxin or ricin, or a sequence functionally binding to another protein, such as other cytokines (i.e., IL-1, interferon- γ) or cell surface molecules (i.e., NGFR, CD40, OX40, Fas antigen, T2 proteins of Shope and myxoma poxviruses), or a polypeptide therapeutic agent not otherwise normally associated with a constant domain; Y is a linker or another receptor sequence; and V_L, V_H, C_L and C_H represent light or heavy chain variable or constant domains of an immunoglobulin. Structures comprising at least one CRD of a RTD sequence as "A" and another cell-surface protein having a repetitive pattern of CRDs (such as TNFR) as "X" are specifically included.

It will be understood that the above diagrams are merely exemplary of the possible structures of the chimeras of the present invention, and do not encompass all possibilities. For example, there might desirably be several different "A"s, "X"s, or "Y"s in any of these constructs. Also, the heavy or light chain constant domains may be originated from the same or different immunoglobulins. All possible permutations of the illustrated and similar structures are all within the scope of the invention herein.

In general, the chimeric molecules can be constructed in a fashion similar to chimeric antibodies in which a variable domain from an antibody of one species is substituted for the variable domain of another species. See, for example, EP 0 125 023; EP 173,494; Munro, Nature, 312:597 (13 December 1984); Neuberger et al., Nature, 312:604-608 (13 December 1984); Sharon et al., Nature, 309:364-367 (24 May 1984); Morrison et al., Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. USA, 81:6851-6855 (1984); Morrison et al., Science, 229:1202-1207 (1985); Boulianne et al., Nature, 312:643-646 (13 December 1984); Capon et al., Nature, 337:525-531 (1989); Traunecker et al., Nature, 339:68-70 (1989).

Alternatively, the chimeric molecules may be constructed

as follows. The DNA including a region encoding the desired sequence, such as a RTD and/or TNFR sequence, is cleaved by a restriction enzyme at or proximal to the 3' end of the DNA encoding the immunoglobulin-like domain(s) and at a point at or near the DNA encoding the N-terminal end of the RTD or TNFR polypeptide (where use of a different leader is contemplated) or at or proximal to the N-terminal coding region for TNFR (where the native signal is employed). This DNA fragment then is readily inserted proximal to DNA encoding an immunoglobulin light or heavy chain constant region and, if necessary, the resulting construct tailored by deletional mutagenesis. Preferably, the Ig is a human immunoglobulin when the chimeric molecule is intended for *in vivo* therapy for humans. DNA encoding immunoglobulin light or heavy chain constant regions is known or readily available from cDNA libraries or is synthesized. See for example, Adams et al., Biochemistry, 19:2711-2719 (1980); Gough et al., Biochemistry, 19:2702-2710 (1980); Dolby et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 77:6027-6031 (1980); Rice et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 79:7862-7865 (1982); Falkner et al., Nature, 298:286-288 (1982); and Morrison et al., Ann. Rev. Immunol., 2:239-256 (1984).

Further details of how to prepare such fusions are found in publications concerning the preparation of immunoadhesins. Immunoadhesins in general, and CD4-Ig fusion molecules specifically are disclosed in WO 89/02922, published 6 April 1989). Molecules comprising the extracellular portion of CD4, the receptor for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), linked to IgG heavy chain constant region are known in the art and have been found to have a markedly longer half-life and lower clearance than the soluble extracellular portion of CD4 [Capon et al., supra; Byrn et al., Nature, 344:667 (1990)]. The construction of specific chimeric TNFR-IgG molecules is also described in Ashkenazi et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 88:10535-10539 (1991); Lesslauer et al. [J. Cell. Biochem. Supplement 15F, 1991, p. 115 (P 432)]; and Peppel and Beutler, J. Cell. Biochem. Supplement 15F, 1991, p. 118 (P 439)].

B. Therapeutic and Non-therapeutic Uses for RTD

RTD, as disclosed in the present specification, can be employed therapeutically to modulate apoptosis and/or NF- κ B activation by Apo-2L or by another ligand that RTD binds to in mammalian cells. This therapy can be accomplished for instance, using *in vivo* or *ex vivo* gene therapy techniques. The RTD chimeric molecules (including the chimeric molecules containing the extracellular domain sequence of RTD) comprising immunoglobulin sequences can also be employed to inhibit Apo-2L activities, for example, apoptosis or NF- κ B induction or the activity of another ligand that RTD binds to.

The RTD of the invention also has utility in non-therapeutic applications. Nucleic acid sequences encoding the RTD may be used as a diagnostic for tissue-specific typing. For example, procedures like *in situ* hybridization, Northern and Southern blotting, and PCR analysis may be used to determine whether DNA and/or RNA encoding RTD is present in the cell type(s) being evaluated. RTD nucleic acid will also be useful for the preparation of RTD by the recombinant techniques described herein.

The isolated RTD may be used in quantitative diagnostic assays as a control against which samples containing unknown quantities of RTD may be prepared. RTD preparations are also useful in generating antibodies, as standards in assays for RTD (e.g., by labeling RTD for use as a standard in a radioimmunoassay, radioreceptor assay, or enzyme-linked immunoassay), in affinity purification techniques, and in competitive-type receptor binding assays when labeled with, for instance, radioiodine, enzymes, or fluorophores.

Isolated, native forms of RTD, such as described in the Examples, may be employed to identify alternate forms of RTD; for example, forms that possess cytoplasmic domain(s) which may be involved in signaling pathway(s). Modified forms of the RTD, such as the RTD-IgG chimeric molecules (immunoadhesins) described above, can be used as immunogens in producing anti-RTD antibodies.

Nucleic acids which encode RTD or its modified forms can

also be used to generate either transgenic animals or "knock out" animals which, in turn, are useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. A transgenic animal (e.g., a mouse or rat) is an animal having cells that contain a transgene, which transgene was introduced into the animal or an ancestor of the animal at a prenatal, e.g., an embryonic stage. A transgene is a DNA which is integrated into the genome of a cell from which a transgenic animal develops. In one embodiment, cDNA encoding RTD or an appropriate sequence thereof (such as RTD-IgG) can be used to clone genomic DNA encoding RTD in accordance with established techniques and the genomic sequences used to generate transgenic animals that contain cells which express DNA encoding RTD. Methods for generating transgenic animals, particularly animals such as mice or rats, have become conventional in the art and are described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,736,866 and 4,870,009. Typically, particular cells would be targeted for RTD transgene incorporation with tissue-specific enhancers. Transgenic animals that include a copy of a transgene encoding RTD introduced into the germ line of the animal at an embryonic stage can be used to examine the effect of increased expression of DNA encoding RTD. Such animals can be used as tester animals for reagents thought to confer protection from, for example, pathological conditions associated with excessive apoptosis. In accordance with this facet of the invention, an animal is treated with the reagent and a reduced incidence of the pathological condition, compared to untreated animals bearing the transgene, would indicate a potential therapeutic intervention for the pathological condition. In another embodiment, transgenic animals that carry a soluble form of RTD such as the RTD ECD or an immunoglobulin chimera of such form could be constructed to test the effect of chronic neutralization of Apo-2L, a ligand of RTD.

Alternatively, non-human homologues of RTD can be used to construct a RTD "knock out" animal which has a defective or altered gene encoding RTD as a result of homologous recombination between the endogenous gene encoding RTD and altered genomic DNA encoding

RTD introduced into an embryonic cell of the animal. For example, cDNA encoding RTD can be used to clone genomic DNA encoding RTD in accordance with established techniques. A portion of the genomic DNA encoding RTD can be deleted or replaced with another gene, such as a gene encoding a selectable marker which can be used to monitor integration. Typically, several kilobases of unaltered flanking DNA (both at the 5' and 3' ends) are included in the vector [see e.g., Thomas and Capecchi, Cell, 51:503 (1987) for a description of homologous recombination vectors]. The vector is introduced into an embryonic stem cell line (e.g., by electroporation) and cells in which the introduced DNA has homologously recombined with the endogenous DNA are selected [see e.g., Li et al., Cell, 69:915 (1992)]. The selected cells are then injected into a blastocyst of an animal (e.g., a mouse or rat) to form aggregation chimeras [see e.g., Bradley, in *Teratocarcinomas and Embryonic Stem Cells: A Practical Approach*, E. J. Robertson, ed. (IRL, Oxford, 1987), pp. 113-152]. A chimeric embryo can then be implanted into a suitable pseudopregnant female foster animal and the embryo brought to term to create a "knock out" animal. Progeny harboring the homologously recombined DNA in their germ cells can be identified by standard techniques and used to breed animals in which all cells of the animal contain the homologously recombined DNA. Knockout animals can be characterized for instance, for their ability to defend against certain pathological conditions and for their development of pathological conditions due to absence of the RTD polypeptide, including for example, development of tumors.

C. Anti-RTD Antibody Preparation

The present invention further provides anti-RTD antibodies. Antibodies against RTD may be prepared as follows. Exemplary antibodies include polyclonal, monoclonal, humanized, bispecific, and heteroconjugate antibodies.

1. Polyclonal Antibodies

The RTD antibodies may comprise polyclonal antibodies. Methods of preparing polyclonal antibodies are known to the skilled artisan. Polyclonal antibodies can be raised in a mammal, for

example, by one or more injections of an immunizing agent and, if desired, an adjuvant. Typically, the immunizing agent and/or adjuvant will be injected in the mammal by multiple subcutaneous or intraperitoneal injections. The immunizing agent may include the
5 RTD polypeptide or a fusion protein thereof. An example of a suitable immunizing agent is a RTD-IgG fusion protein or chimeric molecule (including a RTD ECD-IgG fusion protein). Cells expressing RTD at their surface may also be employed. It may be useful to conjugate the immunizing agent to a protein known to be
10 immunogenic in the mammal being immunized. Examples of such immunogenic proteins which may be employed include but are not limited to keyhole limpet hemocyanin, serum albumin, bovine thyroglobulin, and soybean trypsin inhibitor. An aggregating agent such as alum may also be employed to enhance the mammal's immune response. Examples of adjuvants which may be employed include
15 Freund's complete adjuvant and MPL-TDM adjuvant (monophosphoryl Lipid A, synthetic trehalose dicorynomycolate). The immunization protocol may be selected by one skilled in the art without undue experimentation. The mammal can then be bled, and the serum
20 assayed for antibody titer. If desired, the mammal can be boosted until the antibody titer increases or plateaus.

2. Monoclonal Antibodies

The RTD antibodies may, alternatively, be monoclonal antibodies. Monoclonal antibodies may be prepared using hybridoma methods, such as those described by Kohler and Milstein, supra. In
25 a hybridoma method, a mouse, hamster, or other appropriate host animal, is typically immunized (such as described above) with an immunizing agent to elicit lymphocytes that produce or are capable of producing antibodies that will specifically bind to the
30 immunizing agent. Alternatively, the lymphocytes may be immunized *in vitro*.

The immunizing agent will typically include the RTD polypeptide or a fusion protein thereof. An example of a suitable immunizing agent is a RTD-IgG fusion protein or chimeric molecule.
35 Cells expressing RTD at their surface may also be employed.

Generally, either peripheral blood lymphocytes ("PBLs") are used if cells of human origin are desired, or spleen cells or lymph node cells are used if non-human mammalian sources are desired. The lymphocytes are then fused with an immortalized cell line using a suitable fusing agent, such as polyethylene glycol, to form a hybridoma cell [Goding, Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and Practice, Academic Press, (1986) pp. 59-103]. Immortalized cell lines are usually transformed mammalian cells, particularly myeloma cells of rodent, bovine and human origin. Usually, rat or mouse myeloma cell lines are employed. The hybridoma cells may be cultured in a suitable culture medium that preferably contains one or more substances that inhibit the growth or survival of the unfused, immortalized cells. For example, if the parental cells lack the enzyme hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyl transferase (HGPRT or HPRT), the culture medium for the hybridomas typically will include hypoxanthine, aminopterin, and thymidine ("HAT medium"), which substances prevent the growth of HGPRT-deficient cells.

Preferred immortalized cell lines are those that fuse efficiently, support stable high level expression of antibody by the selected antibody-producing cells, and are sensitive to a medium such as HAT medium. More preferred immortalized cell lines are murine myeloma lines, which can be obtained, for instance, from the Salk Institute Cell Distribution Center, San Diego, California and the American Type Culture Collection, Rockville, Maryland. Human myeloma and mouse-human heteromyeloma cell lines also have been described for the production of human monoclonal antibodies [Kozbor, J. Immunol., 133:3001 (1984); Brodeur et al., Monoclonal Antibody Production Techniques and Applications, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, (1987) pp. 51-63].

The culture medium in which the hybridoma cells are cultured can then be assayed for the presence of monoclonal antibodies directed against RTD. Preferably, the binding specificity of monoclonal antibodies produced by the hybridoma cells is determined by immunoprecipitation or by an *in vitro*

binding assay, such as radioimmunoassay (RIA) or enzyme-linked immunoabsorbent assay (ELISA). Such techniques and assays are known in the art. The binding affinity of the monoclonal antibody can, for example, be determined by the Scatchard analysis of Munson and Pollard, Anal. Biochem., 107:220 (1980).

After the desired hybridoma cells are identified, the clones may be subcloned by limiting dilution procedures and grown by standard methods [Goding, supra]. Suitable culture media for this purpose include, for example, Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium and RPMI-1640 medium. Alternatively, the hybridoma cells may be grown *in vivo* as ascites in a mammal.

The monoclonal antibodies secreted by the subclones may be isolated or purified from the culture medium or ascites fluid by conventional immunoglobulin purification procedures such as, for example, protein A-Sepharose, hydroxylapatite chromatography, gel electrophoresis, dialysis, or affinity chromatography.

The monoclonal antibodies may also be made by recombinant DNA methods, such as those described in U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567. DNA encoding the monoclonal antibodies of the invention can be readily isolated and sequenced using conventional procedures (e.g., by using oligonucleotide probes that are capable of binding specifically to genes encoding the heavy and light chains of murine antibodies). The hybridoma cells of the invention serve as a preferred source of such DNA. Once isolated, the DNA may be placed into expression vectors, which are then transfected into host cells such as simian COS cells, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, or myeloma cells that do not otherwise produce immunoglobulin protein, to obtain the synthesis of monoclonal antibodies in the recombinant host cells. The DNA also may be modified, for example, by substituting the coding sequence for human heavy and light chain constant domains in place of the homologous murine sequences [U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Morrison et al., supra] or by covalently joining to the immunoglobulin coding sequence all or part of the coding sequence for a non-immunoglobulin polypeptide. Such a non-immunoglobulin polypeptide can be substituted for the constant

domains of an antibody of the invention, or can be substituted for the variable domains of one antigen-combining site of an antibody of the invention to create a chimeric bivalent antibody.

The antibodies may be monovalent antibodies. Methods for preparing monovalent antibodies are well known in the art. For example, one method involves recombinant expression of immunoglobulin light chain and modified heavy chain. The heavy chain is truncated generally at any point in the Fc region so as to prevent heavy chain crosslinking. Alternatively, the relevant cysteine residues are substituted with another amino acid residue or are deleted so as to prevent crosslinking.

In vitro methods are also suitable for preparing monovalent antibodies. Digestion of antibodies to produce fragments thereof, particularly, Fab fragments, can be accomplished using routine techniques known in the art. For instance, digestion can be performed using papain. Examples of papain digestion are described in WO 94/29348 published 12/22/94 and U.S. Patent No. 4,342,566. Papain digestion of antibodies typically produces two identical antigen binding fragments, called Fab fragments, each with a single antigen binding site, and a residual Fc fragment. Pepsin treatment yields an F(ab')₂ fragment that has two antigen combining sites and is still capable of cross-linking antigen.

The Fab fragments produced in the antibody digestion also contain the constant domains of the light chain and the first constant domain (CH₁) of the heavy chain. Fab' fragments differ from Fab fragments by the addition of a few residues at the carboxy terminus of the heavy chain CH₁ domain including one or more cysteines from the antibody hinge region. Fab'-SH is the designation herein for Fab' in which the cysteine residue(s) of the constant domains bear a free thiol group. F(ab')₂ antibody fragments originally were produced as pairs of Fab' fragments which have hinge cysteines between them. Other chemical couplings of antibody fragments are also known.

3. Humanized Antibodies

The RTD antibodies of the invention may further comprise

humanized antibodies or human antibodies. Humanized forms of non-human (e.g., murine) antibodies are chimeric immunoglobulins, immunoglobulin chains or fragments thereof (such as Fv, Fab, Fab', F(ab')₂ or other antigen-binding subsequences of antibodies) which contain minimal sequence derived from non-human immunoglobulin. Humanized antibodies include human immunoglobulins (recipient antibody) in which residues from a complementary determining region (CDR) of the recipient are replaced by residues from a CDR of a non-human species (donor antibody) such as mouse, rat or rabbit having the desired specificity, affinity and capacity. In some instances, Fv framework residues of the human immunoglobulin are replaced by corresponding non-human residues. Humanized antibodies may also comprise residues which are found neither in the recipient antibody nor in the imported CDR or framework sequences. In general, the humanized antibody will comprise substantially all of at least one, and typically two, variable domains, in which all or substantially all of the CDR regions correspond to those of a non-human immunoglobulin and all or substantially all of the FR regions are those of a human immunoglobulin consensus sequence. The humanized antibody optimally also will comprise at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region (Fc), typically that of a human immunoglobulin [Jones et al., Nature, 321:522-525 (1986); Riechmann et al., Nature, 332:323-329 (1988); and Presta, Curr. Op. Struct. Biol., 2:593-596 (1992)].

Methods for humanizing non-human antibodies are well known in the art. Generally, a humanized antibody has one or more amino acid residues introduced into it from a source which is non-human. These non-human amino acid residues are often referred to as "import" residues, which are typically taken from an "import" variable domain. Humanization can be essentially performed following the method of Winter and co-workers [Jones et al., Nature, 321:522-525 (1986); Riechmann et al., Nature, 332:323-327 (1988); Verhoeyen et al., Science, 239:1534-1536 (1988)], by substituting rodent CDRs or CDR sequences for the corresponding sequences of a human antibody. Accordingly, such "humanized"

antibodies are chimeric antibodies (U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567), wherein substantially less than an intact human variable domain has been substituted by the corresponding sequence from a non-human species. In practice, humanized antibodies are typically human antibodies in which some CDR residues and possibly some FR residues are substituted by residues from analogous sites in rodent antibodies.

The choice of human variable domains, both light and heavy, to be used in making the humanized antibodies is very important in order to reduce antigenicity. According to the "best-fit" method, the sequence of the variable domain of a rodent antibody is screened against the entire library of known human variable domain sequences. The human sequence which is closest to that of the rodent is then accepted as the human framework (FR) for the humanized antibody [Sims et al., J. Immunol., 151:2296 (1993); Chothia and Lesk, J. Mol. Biol., 196:901 (1987)]. Another method uses a particular framework derived from the consensus sequence of all human antibodies of a particular subgroup of light or heavy chains. The same framework may be used for several different humanized antibodies [Carter et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 89:4285 (1992); Presta et al., J. Immunol., 151:2623 (1993)].

It is further important that antibodies be humanized with retention of high affinity for the antigen and other favorable biological properties. To achieve this goal, according to a preferred method, humanized antibodies are prepared by a process of analysis of the parental sequences and various conceptual humanized products using three dimensional models of the parental and humanized sequences. Three dimensional immunoglobulin models are commonly available and are familiar to those skilled in the art. Computer programs are available which illustrate and display probable three-dimensional conformational structures of selected candidate immunoglobulin sequences. Inspection of these displays permits analysis of the likely role of the residues in the functioning of the candidate immunoglobulin sequence, i.e., the analysis of residues that influence the ability of the candidate

immunoglobulin to bind its antigen. In this way, FR residues can be selected and combined from the consensus and import sequence so that the desired antibody characteristic, such as increased affinity for the target antigen(s), is achieved. In general, the CDR residues are directly and most substantially involved in influencing antigen binding [see, WO 94/04679 published 3 March 1994].

Transgenic animals (e.g., mice) that are capable, upon immunization, of producing a full repertoire of human antibodies in the absence of endogenous immunoglobulin production can be employed. For example, it has been described that the homozygous deletion of the antibody heavy chain joining region (J_H) gene in chimeric and germ-line mutant mice results in complete inhibition of endogenous antibody production. Transfer of the human germ-line immunoglobulin gene array in such germ-line mutant mice will result in the production of human antibodies upon antigen challenge [see, e.g., Jakobovits et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 90:2551-255 (1993); Jakobovits et al., Nature, 362:255-258 (1993); Bruggermann et al., Year in Immuno., 7:33 (1993)]. Human antibodies can also be produced in phage display libraries [Hoogenboom and Winter, J. Mol. Biol., 227:381 (1991); Marks et al., J. Mol. Biol., 222:581 (1991)]. The techniques of Cole et al. and Boerner et al. are also available for the preparation of human monoclonal antibodies (Cole et al., Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy, Alan R. Liss, p. 77 (1985) and Boerner et al., J. Immunol., 147(1):86-95 (1991)].

4. Bispecific Antibodies

Bispecific antibodies are monoclonal, preferably human or humanized, antibodies that have binding specificities for at least two different antigens. In the present case, one of the binding specificities is for the RTD, the other one is for any other antigen, and preferably for a cell-surface protein or receptor or receptor subunit.

Methods for making bispecific antibodies are known in the art. Traditionally, the recombinant production of bispecific antibodies is based on the co-expression of two immunoglobulin

heavy-chain/light-chain pairs, where the two heavy chains have different specificities [Milstein and Cuello, Nature, 305:537-539 (1983)]. Because of the random assortment of immunoglobulin heavy and light chains, these hybridomas (quadromas) produce a potential mixture of ten different antibody molecules, of which only one has the correct bispecific structure. The purification of the correct molecule is usually accomplished by affinity chromatography steps. Similar procedures are disclosed in WO 93/08829, published 13 May 1993, and in Traunecker et al., EMBO J., 10:3655-3659 (1991).

According to a different and more preferred approach, antibody variable domains with the desired binding specificities (antibody-antigen combining sites) are fused to immunoglobulin constant domain sequences. The fusion preferably is with an immunoglobulin heavy-chain constant domain, comprising at least part of the hinge, CH2, and CH3 regions. It is preferred to have the first heavy-chain constant region (CH1) containing the site necessary for light-chain binding present in at least one of the fusions. DNAs encoding the immunoglobulin heavy-chain fusions and, if desired, the immunoglobulin light chain, are inserted into separate expression vectors, and are co-transfected into a suitable host organism. This provides for great flexibility in adjusting the mutual proportions of the three polypeptide fragments in embodiments when unequal ratios of the three polypeptide chains used in the construction provide the optimum yields. It is, however, possible to insert the coding sequences for two or all three polypeptide chains in one expression vector when the expression of at least two polypeptide chains in equal ratios results in high yields or when the ratios are of no particular significance. In a preferred embodiment of this approach, the bispecific antibodies are composed of a hybrid immunoglobulin heavy chain with a first binding specificity in one arm, and a hybrid immunoglobulin heavy-chain/light-chain pair (providing a second binding specificity) in the other arm. It was found that this asymmetric structure facilitates the separation of the desired bispecific compound from unwanted immunoglobulin chain

combinations, as the presence of an immunoglobulin light chain in only one half of the bispecific molecule provides for a facile way of separation. This approach is disclosed in WO 94/04690 published 3 March 1994. For further details of generating bispecific antibodies see, for example, Suresh et al., Methods in Enzymology, 121:210 (1986).

5. Heteroconjugate Antibodies

Heteroconjugate antibodies are also within the scope of the present invention. Heteroconjugate antibodies are composed of two covalently joined antibodies. Such antibodies have, for example, been proposed to target immune system cells to unwanted cells [US Patent No. 4,676,980], and for treatment of HIV infection [WO 91/00360; WO 92/200373; EP 03089]. It is contemplated that the antibodies may be prepared *in vitro* using known methods in synthetic protein chemistry, including those involving crosslinking agents. For example, immunotoxins may be constructed using a disulfide exchange reaction or by forming a thioether bond. Examples of suitable reagents for this purpose include iminothiolate and methyl-4-mercaptobutyrimidate and those disclosed, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 4,676,980.

D. Therapeutic and Non-therapeutic Uses for RTD Antibodies

The RTD antibodies of the invention have therapeutic utility. For example, antagonistic antibodies may be used to sensitize cells to Apo-2 ligand induced apoptosis.

RTD antibodies may further be used in diagnostic assays for RTD, e.g., detecting its expression in specific cells, tissues, or serum. Various diagnostic assay techniques known in the art may be used, such as competitive binding assays, direct or indirect sandwich assays and immunoprecipitation assays conducted in either heterogeneous or homogeneous phases [Zola, Monoclonal Antibodies: A Manual of Techniques, CRC Press, Inc. (1987) pp. 147-158]. The antibodies used in the diagnostic assays can be labeled with a detectable moiety. The detectable moiety should be capable of producing, either directly or indirectly, a detectable signal. For example, the detectable moiety may be a radioisotope, such as ³H,

¹⁴C, ³²P, ³⁵S, or ¹²⁵I, a fluorescent or chemiluminescent compound, such as fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, or luciferin, or an enzyme, such as alkaline phosphatase, beta-galactosidase or horseradish peroxidase. Any method known in the art for
5 conjugating the antibody to the detectable moiety may be employed, including those methods described by Hunter et al., Nature, 144:945 (1962); David et al., Biochemistry, 13:1014 (1974); Pain et al., J. Immunol. Meth., 40:219 (1981); and Nygren, J. Histochem. and Cytochem., 30:407 (1982).

10 RTD antibodies also are useful for the affinity purification of RTD from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. In this process, the antibodies against RTD are immobilized on a suitable support, such a Sephadex resin or filter paper, using methods well known in the art. The immobilized
15 antibody then is contacted with a sample containing the RTD to be purified, and thereafter the support is washed with a suitable solvent that will remove substantially all the material in the sample except the RTD, which is bound to the immobilized antibody. Finally, the support is washed with another suitable solvent that
20 will release the RTD from the antibody.

E. Kits Containing RTD or RTD Antibodies

In a further embodiment of the invention, there are provided articles of manufacture and kits containing RTD or RTD antibodies which can be used, for instance, for the therapeutic or
25 non-therapeutic applications described above. The article of manufacture comprises a container with a label. Suitable containers include, for example, bottles, vials, and test tubes. The containers may be formed from a variety of materials such as glass or plastic. The container holds a composition which includes
30 an active agent that is effective for therapeutic or non-therapeutic applications, such as described above. The active agent in the composition is RTD or a RTD antibody. The label on the container indicates that the composition is used for a specific therapy or non-therapeutic application, and may also indicate
35 directions for either *in vivo* or *in vitro* use, such as those

described above.

The kit of the invention will typically comprise the container described above and one or more other containers comprising materials desirable from a commercial and user standpoint, including buffers, diluents, filters, needles, syringes, and package inserts with instructions for use.

The following examples are offered for illustrative purposes only, and are not intended to limit the scope of the present invention in any way.

All patent and literature references cited in the present specification are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

EXAMPLES

All restriction enzymes referred to in the examples were purchased from New England Biolabs and used according to manufacturer's instructions. All other commercially available reagents referred to in the examples were used according to manufacturer's instructions unless otherwise indicated. The source of those cells identified in the following examples, and throughout the specification, by ATCC accession numbers is the American Type Culture Collection, Rockville, Maryland.

EXAMPLE 1

Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human RTD

A synthetic probe based on the sequence encoding the Dcr1 ECD [Sheridan et al., supra] and having the following sequence: CATAAAAGTTCCTGCACCATGACCAGAGACACAGTGTGTCAGTGTAAGA (SEQ ID NO:3) was used to screen a human fetal lung cDNA library. To prepare the cDNA library, mRNA was isolated from human fetal lung tissue using reagents and protocols from Invitrogen, San Diego, CA (Fast Track 2). This RNA was used to generate an oligo dT primed cDNA library in the vector pRK5D using reagents and protocols from Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD (Super Script Plasmid System). In

this procedure, the double stranded cDNA was sized to greater than 1000 bp and the SalI/NotI linker cDNA was cloned into XhoI/NotI cleaved vector. pRK5D is a cloning vector that has an sp6 transcription initiation site followed by an SfiI restriction enzyme site preceding the XhoI/NotI cDNA cloning sites.

Two full length clones were identified (DNA35663 and DNA35664) that contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 157-159 [Kozak et al., supra] and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1315-1317 (Fig. 1A; SEQ ID NO:2). There is a single base difference between the two clones at nucleotide position 1085 (either a C or T) (Fig. 1A), resulting in a serine codon (TCG) (clone DNA35663) or a leucine codon (TTG) (clone DNA35664) at amino acid position 310 (Fig. 1A). These clones are referred to as pRK5-35663 and pRK5-35664 and deposited as ATCC Nos. 209201 and 209202, respectively.

The predicted polypeptide precursor is 386 amino acids long and has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 41.8 kDa. Sequence analysis indicated a N-terminal signal peptide (amino acids 1-55), followed by an ECD (amino acids 56-212), transmembrane domain (amino acids 213-232) and intracellular region (amino acids 233-386). (Figure 1A). The signal peptide cleavage site was confirmed by N-terminal protein sequencing of an RTD ECD immunoadhesin (not shown). This structure suggests that RTD is a type I transmembrane protein. RTD contains 3 potential N-linked glycosylation sites, at amino acid positions 127, 171 and 182. (Fig. 1A)

TNF receptor family proteins are typically characterized by the presence of multiple (usually four) cysteine-rich domains in their extracellular regions -- each cysteine-rich domain being approximately 45 amino acids long and containing approximately 6, regularly spaced, cysteine residues. Based on the crystal structure of the type 1 TNF receptor, the cysteines in each domain typically form three disulfide bonds in which usually cysteines 1 and 2, 3 and 5, and 4 and 6 are paired together. Like DR4, DR5,

and DcR1, RTD contains two extracellular cysteine-rich pseudorepeats (Fig. 1D), whereas other identified mammalian TNFR family members contain three or more such domains [Smith et al., Cell, 76:959 (1994)].

5 Based on an alignment analysis of the ECD sequence shown in Figure 1B (SEQ ID NO:1), RTD shows more sequence identity to the ECD of DR4 (55%), DR5 (56%), or DcR1 (67%) than to other apoptosis-linked receptors, such as TNFR1 (26%), Fas/Apo-1 (27%) or DR3 (19%). The predicted intracellular sequence of RTD also shows more
10 homology to the corresponding region of DR4 (60%) or DR5 (49%) as compared to TNFR1 (18%), Fas (14%) or DR3 (10%). (Fig. 1C) The intracellular region of RTD is about 50 residues shorter than the intracellular regions identified for DR4 or DR5. It is presently believed that RTD may contain an truncated death domain (amino acids 340-364; Fig. 1D), which corresponds to the carboxy-terminal portion of the death domain sequences of DR4 and DR5. Five out of
15 six amino acids that are essential for signaling by TNFR1 [Tartaglia et al., supra] and that are conserved or semi-conserved in DR4 and DR5, are absent in RTD. (Figure 1C).

20 EXAMPLE 2

A. Expression of RTD ECD as an Immunoadhesin

 A RTD ECD immunoadhesin was constructed by fusing a cDNA sequence encoding the extracellular region of RTD (amino acids 1-212; see Fig. 1A) to a cDNA encoding the hinge, CH2, and CH3 regions of human IgG1, as described in Ashkenazi et al., supra. Immunoadhesins based on the extracellular region of DR5 [Sheridan et al., supra; Pan et al., supra] or TNFR1 [Ashkenazi et al., supra] were similarly constructed. The immunoadhesins were
25 expressed as recombinant proteins by transfecting Sf9 cells (ATCC CRL 1711) and purified by protein A affinity chromatography.

B. Immunoprecipitation Assay Showing Binding Interaction between RTD ECD and Apo-2 ligand

 The RTD, DR5 or TNFR1 immunoadhesin (2.5 μ g) was
35 incubated with 125 I-labeled soluble Apo-2 ligand [Pitti et al.,

supra] (1 ng, specific activity 10.7 $\mu\text{Ci}/\mu\text{g}$) in the absence or presence of 1 μg unlabeled Apo-2 ligand for 1 hour at room temperature. Complexes were precipitated by protein A sepharose, and resolved by electrophoresis on a 4-20% gradient SDS polyacrylamide gel (Novex) under reducing conditions. The gel was dried and subjected to phosphorimager analysis on a BAS2000 system (Fuji).

The results are shown in Figure 2A. Both the RTD and DR5 immunoadhesins, but not the TNFR1 immunoadhesin, co-precipitated the labeled Apo-2 ligand. This co-precipitation was blocked by excess unlabeled Apo-2 ligand. The binding interaction was further analyzed on a BIAcore™ instrument. BIAcore™ analysis demonstrated that the RTD immunoadhesin bound to Apo-2 ligand, but not to other apoptosis-inducing family members, namely, TNF-alpha, lymphotoxin-alpha or Fas ligand (data not shown). These results show that the extracellular region of RTD binds specifically to Apo-2 ligand, supporting the belief that RTD is a receptor for Apo-2 ligand.

EXAMPLE 3

Inhibition of Apo-2 ligand Function by RTD ECD

HeLa S3 cells (ATCC CCL 2.2) were incubated with PBS buffer or Apo-2 ligand (Pitti et al., supra; 125 ng/ml) in the presence of RTD or TNFR1 immunoadhesins (described in Example 2 above; 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$) for 5 hours, and analyzed for apoptosis by annexin V binding as described in Marsters et al., supra. The data, shown in Figure 2B, are the means \pm SE of triplicate determinations.

The RTD immunoadhesin, but not the TNFR1 immunoadhesin, blocked Apo-2 ligand's ability to induce apoptosis in HeLa cells (Figure 2B), supporting further the ability of the RTD ECD to bind to Apo-2 ligand, and demonstrating that RTD immunoadhesin is capable of neutralizing Apo-2 ligand.

EXAMPLE 4

Inhibition of Apo-2 ligand Function by Full-length RTD

Because death domains can function as oligomerization

interfaces, overexpression of receptors that contain such domains can lead to activation of signaling in the absence of ligand [see, Nagata, Cell, 88:355-365 (1997)]. It has been reported that overexpression of DR4 or DR5 can lead to activation of apoptosis and of NF- κ B [Sheridan et al., supra; Pan et al., supra]. To investigate whether RTD can activate apoptosis, HeLa S3 cells were co-transfected with a pRK5-based expression plasmid encoding full-length RTD, along with a plasmid encoding human CD4 as a marker for transfection.

Human HeLa S3 cells (1×10^6 per assay) were transfected by electroporation with pRK5 [Schall et al., Cell, 61:361-370 (1990); Suva, Science, 237:893-896 (1987)], or with pRK5-based plasmids encoding RTD (clone DNA35663 or clone DNA35664), DR4 or DR5 (16 μ g), along with pRK5 encoding CD4 (4 μ g) as a transfection marker. The level of apoptosis in CD4-expressing cells was assessed 24 hours later, by FACS analysis of annexin V binding, as described in Marsters et al., supra.

As shown in Figure 3A (data represented are means \pm SE of triplicate determinations), the RTD-transfected cells showed no difference in the level of apoptosis as compared to pRK5-transfected (control) cells, whereas cells transfected by DR4 or DR5 showed a marked increase in apoptosis.

In another experiment, human 293 cells (ATCC CRL 1573) (5×10^6 per assay) were transfected in 10 cm plates by calcium phosphate precipitation with pRK5 or pRK5-based plasmids encoding RTD (clone DNA35663 or clone DNA35664) or DR5 (20 μ g). The cells were analyzed 24 hours later for NF- κ B activation by an electrophoretic mobility shift assay, as described by Marsters et al., supra. The results, shown in Figure 3B, reveal that transfection of 293 cells by RTD did not cause an increase in NF- κ B activity, whereas transfection by DR5 caused NF- κ B activation. Thus, unlike DR4 and DR5, RTD does not appear to signal apoptosis or NF- κ B activation upon overexpression. This suggests that the truncated death domain of RTD is not able to trigger such responses.

In another experiment, 293 cells (1×10^6) were transfected in 6 cm plates by pRK5 or pRK5-based plasmids encoding RTD (clone DNA35663 or clone DNA35664) (4 μ g), along with pRK5 encoding green fluorescent protein (GFP; available from Clontech) (1 μ g). The cells were treated 24 hours later with Apo-2 ligand (Pitti et al., supra; 0.5 μ g/ml), stained with Hoechst 33342 dye (10 μ g/ml), and double positive cells were scored for apoptotic morphology under a fluorescence microscope (Leica) equipped with Hoffmann optics.

The results, shown as means \pm SE of triplicate determinations, are illustrated in Figure 3C. Cells transfected by either one of the RTD cDNA clones were significantly less sensitive to Apo-2 ligand-induced apoptosis. Similar results were obtained with HeLa cells (data not shown). These results suggest that RTD does not signal cell death and demonstrate that RTD can inhibit Apo-2 ligand function when it is expressed at high levels.

EXAMPLE 5

Northern Blot Analysis

Expression of RTD mRNA in human tissues was examined by Northern blot analysis. Human RNA blots were hybridized to a 200 bp 32 P-labelled DNA probe based on the 3' untranslated region of the RTD. The probe was generated by PCR with the following oligonucleotide primers:

CTTCAGGAAACCAGAGCTTCCCTC (SEQ ID NO:4); TTCTCCCGTTTGCTTATCACACGC (SEQ ID NO:5). Probes specific for beta-actin were used as controls. Human fetal RNA blot MTN (Clontech) and human adult RNA blot MTN-II (Clontech) were incubated with the DNA probes. Blots were incubated with the probes in hybridization buffer (5X SSPE; 2X Denhardt's solution; 100 mg/mL denatured sheared salmon sperm DNA; 50% formamide; 2% SDS) for 60 hours at 42°C. The blots were washed several times in 2X SSC; 0.05% SDS for 1 hour at room temperature, followed by a 30 minute wash in 0.1X SSC; 0.1% SDS at 50°C. The blots were developed after overnight exposure by phosphorimager analysis (Fuji).

As shown in Fig. 4, a single RTD mRNA transcript of about 4 kb was detected. This transcript was expressed in fetal kidney, liver and lung, and in multiple adult tissues, particularly in testis and kidney. This mRNA expression pattern differs from that of DR4, DR5 and DcR1. DR4 and DcR1 are particularly abundant in peripheral blood leukocytes and spleen, and DR5 is most abundant in ovary, liver and lung.

EXAMPLE 6

Chromosomal Localization of the RTD, DR5, DR4 and DcR1 genes

Chromosomal localization of these human genes was examined by radiation hybrid (RH) panel analysis. RH mapping was performed by PCR using a human-mouse cell radiation hybrid panel (Research Genetics) and primers based on the coding region of the DR5 cDNA [Gelb et al., Hum. Genet., 98:141 (1996)]. Analysis of the PCR data using the Stanford Human Genome Center Database and the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research/MIT Center for Genome Research indicates that DR5 is linked to the marker D8S481, with an LOD of 11.05; D8S481 is linked in turn to D8S2055, which maps to human chromosome 8p21. A similar analysis of DR4 showed that DR4 is linked to the marker D8S2127 (with an LOD of 13.00), which maps also to human chromosome 8p21. Analysis of DcR1 using radiation hybrid panel examination showed that the DcR1 gene is linked to the marker WI-6536, which in turn is linked to D8S298, which maps also to human chromosome 8p21 and is nested between D8S2005 and D8S2127.

Using a primer based on the 3' untranslated region of the RTD cDNA, an analysis revealed that RTD was linked to marker SHGC-33989 (LOD of 7.2). Marker SHGC-33989 is linked to D8S2055, which maps to human chromosome 8p21. Thus, the human genes for RTD, DR5, DcR1 and DR4, all map to chromosome 8p21.

* * * * *

Deposit of Material

The following materials have been deposited with the American Type Culture Collection, 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, MD, USA (ATCC):

<u>Material</u>	<u>ATCC Dep. No.</u>	<u>Deposit Date</u>
pRK5-35663	209201	Aug. 18, 1997
pRK5-35664	209202_	Aug. 18, 1997

This deposit was made under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purpose of Patent Procedure and the Regulations thereunder (Budapest Treaty). This assures maintenance of a viable culture of the deposit for 30 years from the date of deposit. The deposit will be made available by ATCC under the terms of the Budapest Treaty, and subject to an agreement between Genentech, Inc. and ATCC, which assures permanent and unrestricted availability of the progeny of the culture of the deposit to the public upon issuance of the pertinent U.S. patent or upon laying open to the public of any U.S. or foreign patent application, whichever comes first, and assures availability of the progeny to one determined by the U.S. Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks to be entitled thereto according to 35 USC §122 and the Commissioner's rules pursuant thereto (including 37 CFR §1.14 with particular reference to 886 OG 638).

The assignee of the present application has agreed that if a culture of the materials on deposit should die or be lost or destroyed when cultivated under suitable conditions, the materials will be promptly replaced on notification with another of the same. Availability of the deposited material is not to be construed as a license to practice the invention in contravention of the rights granted under the authority of any government in accordance with its patent laws.

The foregoing written specification is considered to be sufficient to enable one skilled in the art to practice the

invention. The present invention is not to be limited in scope by the construct deposited, since the deposited embodiment is intended as a single illustration of certain aspects of the invention and any constructs that are functionally equivalent are within the scope of this invention. The deposit of material herein does not constitute an admission that the written description herein contained is inadequate to enable the practice of any aspect of the invention, including the best mode thereof, nor is it to be construed as limiting the scope of the claims to the specific illustrations that it represents. Indeed, various modifications of the invention in addition to those shown and described herein will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the foregoing description and fall within the scope of the appended claims.

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

- 5 (i) APPLICANT: Ashkenazi et al.
- (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: RTD Receptor
- 10 (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 5
- (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
- (A) ADDRESSEE: Genentech, Inc.
- (B) STREET: 1 DNA Way
- 15 (C) CITY: South San Francisco
- (D) STATE: California
- (E) COUNTRY: USA
- (F) ZIP: 94080
- (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
- 20 (A) MEDIUM TYPE: 3.5 inch, 1.44 Mb floppy disk
- (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
- (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
- (D) SOFTWARE: WinPatin (Genentech)
- 25 (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
- (A) APPLICATION NUMBER:
- (B) FILING DATE:
- (C) CLASSIFICATION:
- 30 (viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
- (A) NAME: Marschang, Diane L.
- (B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 35,600
- (C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: P1129
- 35 (ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
- (A) TELEPHONE: 650/225-5416
- (B) TELEFAX: 650/952-9881

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

- 40 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 386 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: Amino Acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear
- 45 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:
- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Met | Gly | Leu | Trp | Gly | Gln | Ser | Val | Pro | Thr | Ala | Ser | Ser | Ala | Arg |
| 1 | | | | 5 | | | | | 10 | | | | | 15 |
| Ala | Gly | Arg | Tyr | Pro | Gly | Ala | Arg | Thr | Ala | Ser | Gly | Thr | Arg | Pro |
| | | | | 20 | | | | | 25 | | | | | 30 |

	Trp	Leu	Leu	Asp	Pro	Lys	Ile	Leu	Lys	Phe	Val	Val	Phe	Ile	Val	
					35					40					45	
5	Ala	Val	Leu	Leu	Pro	Val	Arg	Val	Asp	Ser	Ala	Thr	Ile	Pro	Arg	
					50					55					60	
	Gln	Asp	Glu	Val	Pro	Gln	Gln	Thr	Val	Ala	Pro	Gln	Gln	Gln	Arg	
					65					70					75	
10	Arg	Ser	Leu	Lys	Glu	Glu	Glu	Cys	Pro	Ala	Gly	Ser	His	Arg	Ser	
					80					85					90	
	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Gly	Ala	Cys	Asn	Pro	Cys	Thr	Glu	Gly	Val	Asp	Tyr	
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	Asp	Thr	Val	Cys	Gln	Cys	Glu	Lys	Gly	Ser	Phe	Gln	Asp	Lys	Asn	
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					185					190					195	
	Glu	Glu	Thr	Val	Thr	Thr	Ile	Leu	Gly	Met	Leu	Ala	Ser	Pro	Tyr	
35					200					205					210	
	His	Tyr	Leu	Ile	Ile	Ile	Val	Val	Leu	Val	Ile	Ile	Leu	Ala	Val	
					215					220					225	
40	Val	Val	Val	Gly	Phe	Ser	Cys	Arg	Lys	Lys	Phe	Ile	Ser	Tyr	Leu	
					230					235					240	
	Lys	Gly	Ile	Cys	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Pro	Glu	Arg	Val	His	
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45	Arg	Val	Leu	Phe	Arg	Arg	Arg	Ser	Cys	Pro	Ser	Arg	Val	Pro	Gly	
					260					265					270	
	Ala	Glu	Asp	Asn	Ala	Arg	Asn	Glu	Thr	Leu	Ser	Asn	Arg	Tyr	Leu	
50					275					280					285	
	Gln	Pro	Thr	Gln	Val	Ser	Glu	Gln	Glu	Ile	Gln	Gly	Gln	Glu	Leu	

469230"433T530

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	Ala	Glu	Leu	Thr	Gly	Val	Thr	Val	Glu	Xaa	Pro	Glu	Glu	Pro	Gln
					305					310					315
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10	Leu	Leu	Val	Pro	Val	Asn	Asp	Ala	Asp	Ser	Ala	Asp	Ile	Ser	Thr
					335					340					345
	Leu	Leu	Asp	Ala	Ser	Ala	Thr	Leu	Glu	Glu	Gly	His	Ala	Lys	Glu
					350					355					360
15	Thr	Ile	Gln	Asp	Gln	Leu	Val	Gly	Ser	Glu	Lys	Leu	Phe	Tyr	Glu
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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 2082 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: Nucleic Acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: Single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

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	CT	T	C	T	C		AT	G		G	G	A		C	T	T	T	G		G	G	A		C	A		A	G	C		G	T	C	C	G		A	C	C		G	C		189				
							Met		G	L	y		L	e	u		T	r		G	L	y		G	L	n		S	e	r		V	a	l		P	r	o		T	h	r		Ala				
							1																																				10					
	T	C	G		A	G	C		G	C	T		C	G	A		G	C	A		G	G		C	G	C		T	A	T		C	C	A		G	G	A		G	C		228					
	Ser	Ser	Ala	Arg	Ala	Gly	Arg	Tyr	Pro	Gly	Ala	Arg	Thr																																			
							15																																				20					
	G	C	G		T	C	G		G	A		A	C	C		A	G	A		C	C	A		T	G	G		C	T	C		C	T	G		G	A		C	C		A	A	G		267		
	Ala	Ser	Gly	Thr	Arg	Pro	Trp	Leu	Leu	Asp	Pro	Lys	Ile																																			
							25																																				30					
	C	T	T		A	A	G		T	T	C		G	T	C		G	T	C		G	T	C		G	T	C		G	T	C		G	T	C		G	T	C		G	T	C		306			
	Leu	Lys	Phe	Val	Val	Phe	Ile	Val	Ala	Val	Leu	Leu	Pro																																			
							40																																				50					

		GTC	CGG	GTT	GAC	TCT	GCC	ACC	ATC	CCC	CGG	CAG	GAC	GAA	345
		Val	Arg	Val	Asp	Ser	Ala	Thr	Ile	Pro	Arg	Gln	Asp	Glu	
						55					60				
5		GTT	CCC	CAG	CAG	ACA	GTG	GCC	CCA	CAG	CAA	CAG	AGG	CGC	384
		Val	Pro	Gln	Gln	Thr	Val	Ala	Pro	Gln	Gln	Gln	Arg	Arg	
			65					70					75		
10		AGC	CTC	AAG	GAG	GAG	GAG	TGT	CCA	GCA	GGA	TCT	CAT	AGA	423
		Ser	Leu	Lys	Glu	Glu	Glu	Cys	Pro	Ala	Gly	Ser	His	Arg	
					80					85					
15		TCA	GAA	TAT	ACT	GGA	GCC	TGT	AAC	CCG	TGC	ACA	GAG	GGT	462
		Ser	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Gly	Ala	Cys	Asn	Pro	Cys	Thr	Glu	Gly	
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20		GTG	GAT	TAC	ACC	ATT	GCT	TCC	AAC	AAT	TTG	CCT	TCT	TGC	501
		Val	Asp	Tyr	Thr	Ile	Ala	Ser	Asn	Asn	Leu	Pro	Ser	Cys	
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		Ser	Ser	Cys	Thr	Thr	Thr	Arg	Asp	Thr	Val	Cys	Gln	Cys	
				130				135					140		
35		GAA	AAA	GGA	AGC	TTC	CAG	GAT	AAA	AAC	TCC	CCT	GAG	ATG	618
		Glu	Lys	Gly	Ser	Phe	Gln	Asp	Lys	Asn	Ser	Pro	Glu	Met	
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45		AAG	GTC	AGT	AAT	TGT	ACG	CCC	CGG	AGT	GAC	ATC	AAG	TGC	696
		Lys	Val	Ser	Asn	Cys	Thr	Pro	Arg	Ser	Asp	Ile	Lys	Cys	
				170					175					180	
50		AAA	AAT	GAA	TCA	GCT	GCC	AGT	TCC	ACT	GGG	AAA	ACC	CCA	735
		Lys	Asn	Glu	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ser	Thr	Gly	Lys	Thr	Pro	
						185					190				
45		GCA	GCG	GAG	GAG	ACA	GTG	ACC	ACC	ATC	CTG	GGG	ATG	CTT	774
		Ala	Ala	Glu	Glu	Thr	Val	Thr	Thr	Ile	Leu	Gly	Met	Leu	
			195					200					205		
50		GCC	TCT	CCC	TAT	CAC	TAC	CTT	ATC	ATC	ATA	GTG	GTT	TTA	813
		Ala	Ser	Pro	Tyr	His	Tyr	Leu	Ile	Ile	Ile	Val	Val	Leu	
					210					215					

	GTC	ATC	ATT	TTA	GCT	GTG	GTT	GTG	GTT	GGC	TTT	TCA	TGT	852
	Val	Ile	Ile	Leu	Ala	Val	Val	Val	Val	Gly	Phe	Ser	Cys	
	220					225					230			
5	CGG	AAG	AAA	TTC	ATT	TCT	TAC	CTC	AAA	GGC	ATC	TGC	TCA	891
	Arg	Lys	Lys	Phe	Ile	Ser	Tyr	Leu	Lys	Gly	Ile	Cys	Ser	
			235					240					245	
10	GGT	GGT	GGA	GGA	GGT	CCC	GAA	CGT	GTG	CAC	AGA	GTC	CTT	930
	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Pro	Glu	Arg	Val	His	Arg	Val	Leu	
					250					255				
15	TTC	CGG	CGG	CGT	TCA	TGT	CCT	TCA	CGA	GTT	CCT	GGG	GCG	969
	Phe	Arg	Arg	Arg	Ser	Cys	Pro	Ser	Arg	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	
		260					265					270		
20	GAG	GAC	AAT	GCC	CGC	AAC	GAG	ACC	CTG	AGT	AAC	AGA	TAC	1008
	Glu	Asp	Asn	Ala	Arg	Asn	Glu	Thr	Leu	Ser	Asn	Arg	Tyr	
				275					280					
25	TTG	CAG	CCC	ACC	CAG	GTC	TCT	GAG	CAG	GAA	ATC	CAA	GGT	1047
	Leu	Gln	Pro	Thr	Gln	Val	Ser	Glu	Gln	Glu	Ile	Gln	Gly	
	285					290					295			
30	CAG	GAG	CTG	GCA	GAG	CTA	ACA	GGT	GTG	ACT	GTA	GAG	TYG	1086
	Gln	Glu	Leu	Ala	Glu	Leu	Thr	Gly	Val	Thr	Val	Glu	Xaa	
			300					305					310	
35	CCA	GAG	GAG	CCA	CAG	CGT	CTG	CTG	GAA	CAG	GCA	GAA	GCT	1125
	Pro	Glu	Glu	Pro	Gln	Arg	Leu	Leu	Glu	Gln	Ala	Glu	Ala	
					315					320				
40	GAA	GGG	TGT	CAG	AGG	AGG	AGG	CTG	CTG	GTT	CCA	GTG	AAT	1164
	Glu	Gly	Cys	Gln	Arg	Arg	Arg	Leu	Leu	Val	Pro	Val	Asn	
		325					330					335		
45	GAC	GCT	GAC	TCC	GCT	GAC	ATC	AGC	ACC	TTG	CTG	GAT	GCC	1203
	Asp	Ala	Asp	Ser	Ala	Asp	Ile	Ser	Thr	Leu	Leu	Asp	Ala	
				340					345					
50	TCG	GCA	ACA	CTG	GAA	GAA	GGA	CAT	GCA	AAG	GAA	ACA	ATT	1242
	Ser	Ala	Thr	Leu	Glu	Glu	Gly	His	Ala	Lys	Glu	Thr	Ile	
	350					355					360			
45	CAG	GAC	CAA	CTG	GTG	GGC	TCC	GAA	AAG	CTC	TTT	TAT	GAA	1281
	Gln	Asp	Gln	Leu	Val	Gly	Ser	Glu	Lys	Leu	Phe	Tyr	Glu	
			365					370					375	
50	GAA	GAT	GAG	GCA	GGC	TCT	GCT	ACG	TCC	TGC	CTG	TGAAAG	1320	
	Glu	Asp	Glu	Ala	Gly	Ser	Ala	Thr	Ser	Cys	Leu			
					380					385	386			

AATCTCTTCA GGAAACCAGA GCTTCCCTCA TTTACCTTTT CTCCTACAAA 1370
 GGAAGCAGC CTGGAAGAAA CAGTCCAGTA CTTGACCCAT GGGGCAACAA 1420
 5 ACTCTACTAT CCAATATGGG GCAGCTTACC AATGGTCCTA GAACTTTGTT 1470
 AACGCACTTG GAGTAATTTT TATGAAATAC TGCGTGTGAT AAGCAAACGG 1520
 10 GAGAAATTTA TATCAGATTC TTGGCTGCAT AGTTATACGA TTGTGTATTA 1570
 AGGGTCGTTT TAGGCCACAT GCGGTGGCTC ATGCCTGTAA TCCCAGCACT 1620
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 15 CCTCATCAAC ACAGTGAAAC TCCATCTCAA TTTAAAAAGA AAAAAAGTGG 1720
 TTTTAGGATG TCATTCTTTG CAGTTCTTCA TCATGAGACA AGTCTTTTTT 1770
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 25 ATATTTTTGA CTTAATGATG AGATTATCAA GACGTACCCC TATGCTAAGT 1970
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 30 ATTGCTTTAC TA 2082

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 50 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: Nucleic Acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: Single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

CATAAAAGTT CCTGCACCAT GACCAGAGAC ACAGTGTGTC AGTGTAAGA 50

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: Nucleic Acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: Single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

CTTCAGGAAA CCAGAGCTTC CCTC 24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs

(B) TYPE: Nucleic Acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: Single

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

TTCTCCCGTT TGCTTATCAC ACGC 24

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What is claimed is:

1. Isolated RTD polypeptide having at least about 80% amino acid sequence identity with native sequence RTD polypeptide comprising amino acid residues 1 to 386 of Fig. 1A (SEQ ID NO:1).

2. The RTD polypeptide of claim 1 wherein said RTD polypeptide has at least about 90% amino acid sequence identity.

3. The RTD polypeptide of claim 2 wherein said RTD polypeptide has at least about 95% amino acid sequence identity.

4. Isolated native sequence RTD polypeptide comprising amino acid residues 1 to 386 of Fig. 1A (SEQ ID NO:1).

5. Isolated extracellular domain sequence of RTD polypeptide comprising amino acid residues 56 to 212 of Fig. 1A (SEQ ID NO:1).

6. The extracellular domain sequence of claim 5 comprising amino acid residues 1 to 212 of Fig. 1A (SEQ ID NO:1).

7. A chimeric molecule comprising the RTD polypeptide of claim 1 or the extracellular domain sequence of claim 5 fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence.

8. The chimeric molecule of claim 7 wherein said heterologous amino acid sequence is an epitope tag sequence.

9. The chimeric molecule of claim 7 wherein said heterologous amino acid sequence is an immunoglobulin sequence.

10. The chimeric molecule of claim 9 wherein said immunoglobulin sequence is an IgG.

11. An antibody which specifically binds to the RTD polypeptide of claim 1 or the extracellular domain sequence of claim 5.

12. The antibody of claim 11 wherein said antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

13. The antibody of claim 11 which is an agonist antibody.

14. Isolated nucleic acid encoding the RTD polypeptide of claim 1 or the extracellular domain sequence of claim 5.

15. The nucleic acid of claim 14 wherein said nucleic acid encodes native sequence RTD polypeptide comprising amino acid residues 1 to 386 of Fig. 1A (SEQ ID NO:1).

16. A vector comprising the nucleic acid of claim 14.

17. The vector of claim 16 operably linked to control sequences recognized by a host cell transformed with the vector.

18. A host cell comprising the vector of claim 16.

19. A process of using a nucleic acid molecule encoding RTD polypeptide to effect production of RTD polypeptide comprising culturing the host cell of claim 18.

20. A non-human, transgenic animal which contains cells that express nucleic acid encoding RTD polypeptide.

21. The animal of claim 20 which is a mouse or rat.

22. A non-human, knockout animal which contains cells having an altered gene encoding RTD polypeptide.

23. The animal of claim 22 which is a mouse or rat.

24. An article of manufacture, comprising a container and a composition contained within said container, wherein the

composition includes RTD polypeptide or RTD antibodies.

25. The article of manufacture of claim 24 further comprising instructions for using the RTD polypeptide or RTD antibodies *in vivo* or *ex vivo*.

26. A method of modulating apoptosis in mammalian cells comprising exposing said cells to RTD polypeptide.

27. The method of claim 26 wherein said cells are exposed to Apo-2 ligand.

Abstract of the Disclosure

Novel polypeptides, designated RTD, which are capable of binding Apo-2 ligand are provided. Compositions including RTD chimeras, nucleic acid encoding RTD, and antibodies to RTD are also provided.

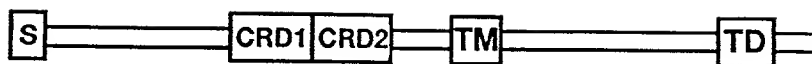
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20040401

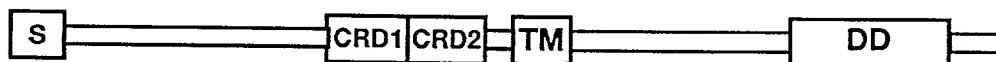
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DR5	1	--MEQRGQNAPAASGARKRHG--PGPREARGARFGLRVPKTLVLV--VVA
DcR1	1	-----MARIPKTLKFVVVIVA
RTD	47	VLLPVRVDSATIPRQDEVPOQTVAPQQQRRSLKEEECPAGSHRSEYTGAC
DR4	99	VLLQVVPSSAATIKLH---DQSIGTQQWEHSPLGELCPPGSHRSEYTGAC
DR5	45	VLLLVSAESALITQQDLAPQQRAAPQQKRSSPSEGLCPPGHHISEDGRDC
DcR1	17	VLLPVLAISATTARQEEVPQQTVAPQQQRHSFKGEECPAGSHRSEHTGAC
-----CRD1-----		
RTD	97	NPCTEGVDYTIASNNLPSCLLCTVCKSGQTNKSSCTTTRDTCQCEKGSF
DR4	146	NRCTEGVGYTNASNNLFACTPCTACKSDEEERSPCTTTRNTACQCKPGTF
DR5	95	ISCKYQDYSTHWNLLFCLRCTRCDSGEVELSPCTTTRNTVCQCEEGTF
DcR1	67	NPCTEGVDYTNASNNPSCFPCTVCKSDQKHKSCTMTRDTCQCKEG
-----CRD2-----		
RTD	147	QDKNSPEHCRTCTGCPRGHVKVSNCTPRSDIKCKNESAASTGKTPAAE
DR4	196	RNDNSAEHCRKCSTGCPRGHVKVDCTPWSIDIECVHKESGNGHNIW----
DR5	145	REEDSPEHCRKCTGCPRGHVKVDCTPWSIDIECVHKESGIIIGVTVAA--
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Fig. 1B

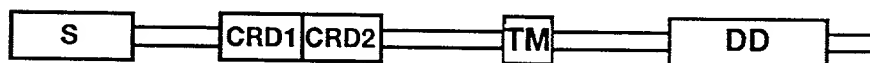
RTD



DR4



DR5



DcR1



Fig. 1D

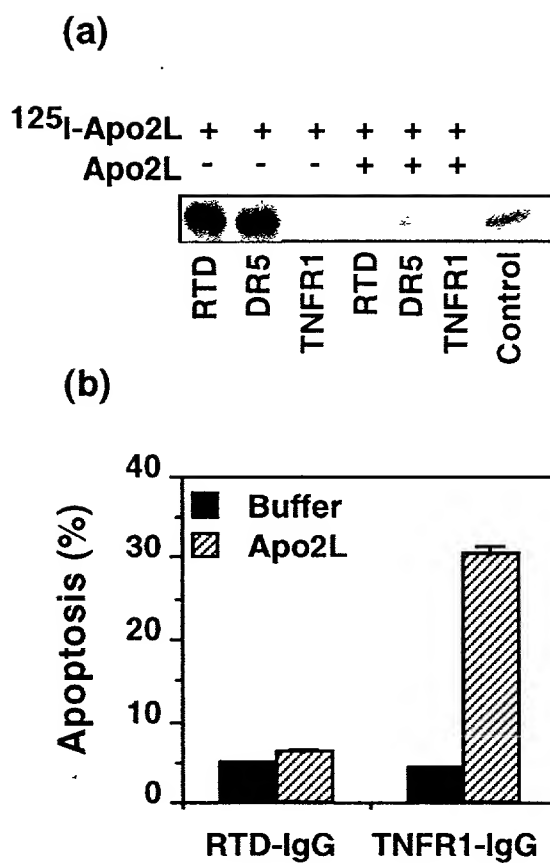


Fig. 2

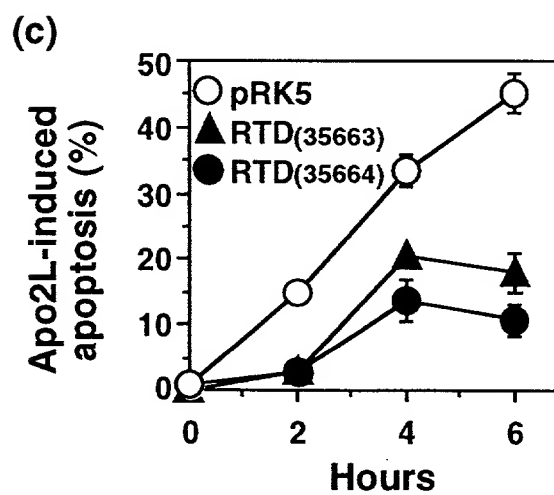
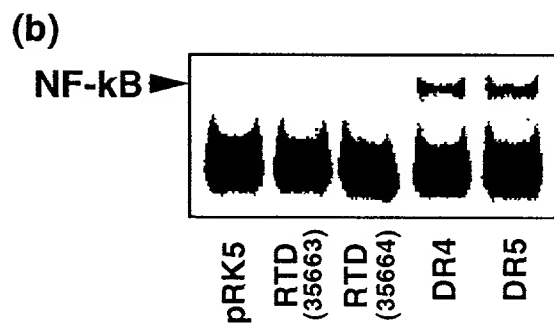
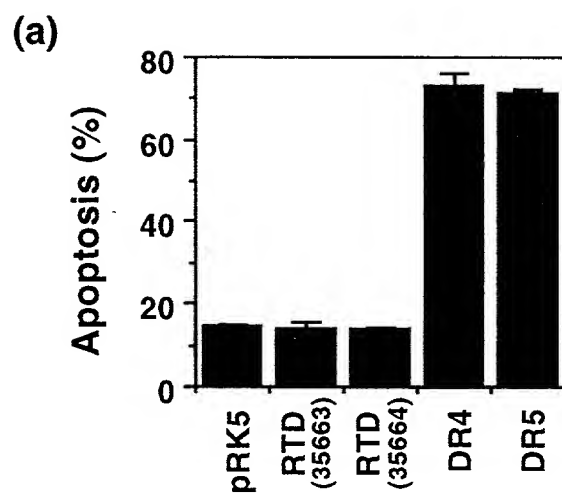


Fig. 3

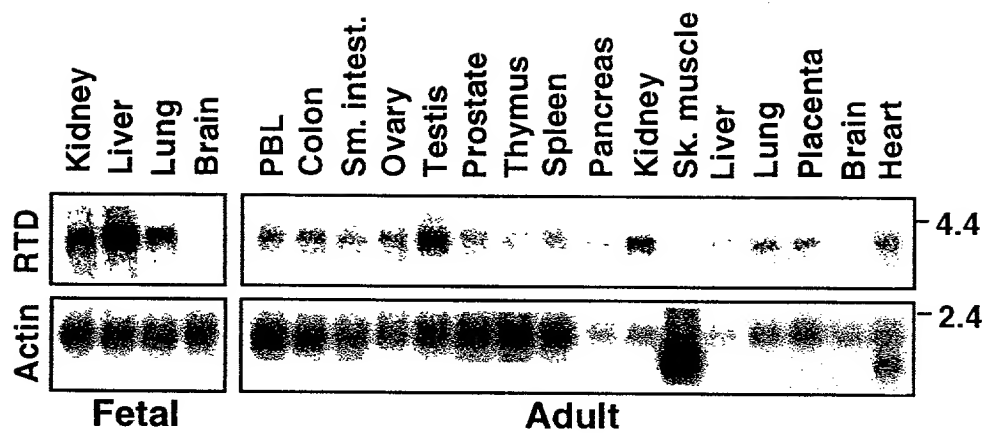


Fig. 4

**COMBINED DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION
AND POWER OF ATTORNEY**

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

RTD RECEPTOR

the specification of which (check one) ☒ is attached hereto or ☐ was filed on as Application Serial No. and was amended on (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119(a)-(d) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate have a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s):

Priority Claimed

Yes No

Number	Country	Day/Month/Year Filed
--------	---------	----------------------

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §119(e) of any United States provisional applications(s) listed below:

Application Ser. No.	Filing Date
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I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States applications(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56 which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

Application Ser. No.	Filing Date	Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned
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Application Ser. No.	Filing Date	Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned
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POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

The undersigned hereby authorizes the U.S. attorney or agent named herein to accept and follow instructions from his foreign patent agent as to any action to be taken in the Patent and Trademark Office regarding this application without direct communication between the U.S. attorney or agent and the undersigned. In the event of a change in the persons from whom instructions may be taken, the U.S. attorney or agent named herein will be so notified by the undersigned.

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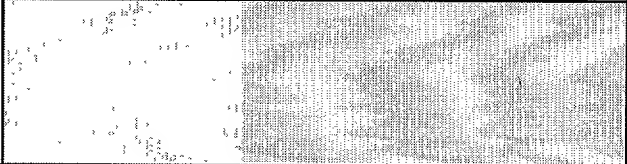
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Patent Docket P1129

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of Ashkenazi et al. Serial No.: To Be Assigned Filed: 26 August 1997 For: RTD RECEPTOR	Group Art Unit: To Be Assigned Examiner: To Be Assigned 
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CERTIFICATE RE: SEQUENCE LISTING

UNDER 37 CFR § 1.821(f)

BOX SEQUENCE
Assistant Commissioner of Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

I hereby state that the Sequence Listing submitted herewith is submitted in paper copy and a computer-readable diskette, and that the content of the paper and computer readable copies are the same.

Respectfully submitted,

GENENTECH, INC.

Date: August 26, 1997

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